The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,086—New Series.

BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd March, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 22nd March, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th March, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 2,700 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 30th March, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 17th March, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 115

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
URANO	N. Ucropina	1830	400	5th April 1881.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1927	400	5th May.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2394	450	5th June.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Brindisi	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

Extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Canal as follows :—

s. s. TEBE ....D. Lucich on or about 25th March 1881.
s. s. MEMFI .... „ 25th April 1881.
s. s. CALIPSO.B. Gelcich „ 25th May 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. MARUSSIG, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 29th March, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 9th, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES DIRECT.

THE S. S. INDIA will sail as above on 19th March positively. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 26th February, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	24th Mar.
s. MALWA	2950	500	W. Thompson	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. AUSTRALIA	3661	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Simons	25 Mar.
NIZAM	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.
RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	6th May

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ld. BOMBAY TO LONDON.

THE Company's fine new steamer CAMORTA, 2,000 tons wil sail from Bombay for London direct on 1st April.

She is a poop ship with excellent accommodation for passengers, and is fitted out with all the recent improvements. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Saloon Passage Money Rs. 500.
Second Class do. „ 300.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	26th Mar
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	9th Apl.
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400	23rd „
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st „
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	4th June
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th „
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1880, DECLARED at the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above-named Company, held on the 10th instant, will be PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 24th instant, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. (excepting Saturdays, when it will be paid between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.) to the shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 10th instant, on production of their share certificates.

By Order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 11th March, 1881.

LADIES' SHOES.

HOUSE SHOES, WALKING SHOES, EVENING SHOES.

PRICE LIST OF A FURTHER CONSIGNMENT.

SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 2 neat Satin Elastic bands, Satin bow and 3 small buckles	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 3 neat narrow bands, bow, and elastic side springs	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 4 neat Straps to button in front, and silk bow	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 3 neat Straps to button at the side, and silk bow	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, single satin Elastic band, Satin bow, and 2 small Silver buckles	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, Black Silk and Satin Rosette and small black buckle	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT GLOVE KID, elastic front surmounted by Satin Rosette, and silver buckle	Rs. 9 8 per pair
STOUT GLACE KID, elastic band surmounted with Silk bow	Rs. 5 8 per pair
STOUT GLACE KID, Satin Resette and Silver buckle	Rs. 6 8 per pair
MOROCCO WALKING SHOES, to tie, single sole and ordinary French heels	Rs. 6 8 per pair
MOROCCO WALKING SHOES, to tie, single sole, and Military heels	Rs. 8 8 per pair
KID WALKING SHOES, Military heels and stout soles ...Rs. 8, 9, 9-8, and	Rs. 10 8 per pair
EVENING SHOES.	
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with floral silk embroidered Toes, old Gold Silk Lining	Rs. 10 8 per pair
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with neat Satin Bow, and Lemon colour Kid Lining	Rs. 9 8 per pair
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with neat Silk Bow, and Blue Silk Lining	Rs. 10 8 per pair
SOFT GLACE KID, with Gold beaded Rosette and Floral Silk Embroidered Toes	Rs. 10 8 per pair
PRUNELLA COURT SHOES, floral Silk Embroidered Toes (Olive Green, and Cardinal), lined blue Silk	Rs. 10 8 per pair
WHITE SATIN SHOES Rosette, and Silver buckle	Rs. 9 8 per pair
WHITE SATEEN SHOES, Satin Rosette Silver buckle	Rs. 6 8 per pair

☞ The Postal charge to any part of India for a pair of any of the above Shoes, packed securely in a light wooden box, would not exceed 12 annas or for two pairs Rs. 1-4, &c.

As a guide to size, send a pencilled outline of a boot or shoe that fits.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

THE ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 19th March, 1881, at 3-30 p.m., for the following purposes, viz. :—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report for the year ended 31st December, 1880, and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half-years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors for the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 26th March, 1881, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 12th March, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees............Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 19th MARCH,
THE GREAT DRAMA,
LITTLE EM'LY.

CHARACTERS.

David Copperfield	Mr. Geo. Norville.
Dan'el Peggotty	Mr. Richard Cowell.
Ham	Mr. Frank Stuart.
Mr. Micawber	Mr. John Turner.
Uriah Heep	Mr. John Burton.
Steerforth	Mr. Geo. Crofton.
Mr. Wickfield	Mr. Dudley Wyatt.
Traddles	Mr. Carlyon.
Bailiff	Mr. Hanning.
Little Em'ly	Miss Emily Blain.
Rosa Dartle	Miss Edith Wilson.
Martha	Mrs. Digby Willoughby.
Mrs. Gummidge	Mrs. Johnstone.
Mrs. Micawber	Mrs. Norville.
Agnes Wickfield	Miss Clara Hutchinson.
Miss Betsy Trotwood	Miss Minnie Nordt.
Children	Miss Lilian May, &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 32
Do. do. four	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Pit Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	Annas 8

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers .... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

MONDAY, 21st MARCH, 1881,
BENEFIT OF
DUDLEY WYATT (MUSICAL DIRECTOR.)
BURLESQUE OF
ROBINSON CRUSOE
OR
FRIDAY (ON MONDAY.)

Robinson Crusoe....Miss. Edith Wilson
Friday..................Mr. John Turner
The Dog ....Mrs. Yates

COCOANUT DANCE BY WYATT'S WAR WHELPS,
TRAPPED, TAMED, TRAINED, AND TUTORED BY DUDLEY WYATT.
NEW TOPICAL SONGS.
CRUSOE'S DOG.
(A GREAT DEAL LARGER THAN LIFE.)
GROTESQUE DANCE BY MAN FRIDAY.
ROBINSON CRUSOE WILL ALSO DO SO.

New and sparkling Music from "Madame Favart," "Olivette," The Pirates of Penzance, Le Roi de Lahore, Aida, Mignon and La Petite Mademoiselle.

On this occasion
MAJOR COWPER
has kindly consented to re-appear
IN THE CELEBRATED COMEDY OF
THE FIRST NIGHT,
which will precede the burlesque.

The plan of the house may be seen and seats secured, at Messrs Soundy & Co.'s.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. ROUMANIA, 3,300 tons, 400 H. P., Captain T. Knox, WILL SAIL positively on 30th instant for Liverpool. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

S. S. CORSICA, Captain H. F. Holt, from LONDON.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. No claims of any kind will be paid without bearing the Captain's counter-signature.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents s. s. Corsica.

SACCONE'S SHERRY.

Rs. 21 per doz. quarts.

SHIPMENTS direct from Gibraltar every fortnight. This fine wine can be sampled at our office. 28, Apollo Street, Bombay. Wm. WATSON and Co.

ITALIAN STUDIO OF ARTS.

PROFESSOR G. GIBELLO,
SCULPTOR, PAINTER AND DECORATOR,

WILL EXECUTE every kind of works in GILDING, RELIEF, PLASTER and ARTIFICIAL WOOD TERRA COTTA, &c.; Slabs in artificial marble and in Italian Stucco lucido at very moderate prices.

No. 2, Portuguese Church Lane, Girgaum.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. NOBLE CARR RICHARDSON in our Firm ceased on the 28th ultimo. All liabilities will be discharged and debts collected by the remaining partners, William Richardson and Noble Richardson, Junior.

RICHARDSON & Co.
Bombay, 12th March, 1881.

WE beg to INTIMATE that we have AMALGAMATED our business as Engineers, Iron Founders, and Metal Merchants from the 1st instant. The style of the Firm will now be RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

We have purchased the Byculla Iron Works, and business will be carried on there and at the Byculla Foundry and Engineering Works.

RICHARDSON & Co.
A. CRUDDAS & Co.
Bombay, 12th March, 1881.

MR. GEORGE RICHARDSON was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st instant.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.
Bombay, 12th March, 1881.

REMEDY FOR ASTHMA.

Cumbala Hotel, Bombay, 27th October, 1880.

Dear Mr. Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner,—I have thought it desirable to give you my humble testimony to the efficacy of your wonderful Medicine that I received from you during the time that I was sorely suffering from Asthma, and in which I found great relief, when I carried out your instructions, which eventually left me during April last. Since that period I have not any return of this terrible complaint, and am in better health now than I had for a long time.—Yours sincerely,

Charles Mathews.

I do hereby certify that Mr. Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner has to my knowledge successfully cured two or three cases of Asthma by Country Medicines, and in my opinion he can be relied on in curing the said disease.

H. Cassim, Surgeon, I. G. Dockyard Dispensary.

Mr. B. S. ASHBURNER may be consulted at No. 4, Hummum-street.
Bombay, 5th November, 1880.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

TRUSTEES FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND :

The Rt. Hon. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, M. P., 17 Prince's Gardens, S. W.
FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq., 36, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S. W., Director, London and County Bank.
A. H. PHILLPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey, Director, Bank of British North America.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£8,000,211.
Surplus over all Liabilities and Reserve Fund, according to valuation made by the Government	£1,586,573.
Income for Year	£1,622,865.

INTENDING INSURERS are particularly invited to examine the advantageous terms offered by this large first class MUTUAL Life Office in which there are NO shareholders, but ALL FUNDS BELONG TO THE POLICY HOLDERS. Annuities are granted on exceptionally favourable terms. Prospectuses and every information supplied on application personally, or by post to any address.

Wm. WATSON & CO.
Secretaries and Agents for India.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

Cash. per doz. Rs. a.				Cash. per doz. Rs. a.
32 0	... Fine Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O. O.	... 32 0
	The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft and delicate.			
29 0	... Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O.	... 29 0
	A choice matured Spirit.			
25 0	... Pale	... BRANDY	... O.	... 25 0
	Good and pure.			
22 8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Glenlivet	... 22 8
	The very cream of Scotch Whiskies.			
22 8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Irish	... 22 8
	Soft, mellow, and mild.			
15 0	... Superior	... HOLLANDS	... Old	... 15 0
	A good wholesome spirit.			
18 0	... Unsweetened	... GIN	... Very superior	... 18 0
	Pure and fine by age.			
17 0	... Sweetened	... GIN	... Old Tom	... 17 0
	High quality and delicate flavour.			
22 8	... Finest	... RUM	... Old Jamaica	... 22 8
	An exquisite spirit softened by age.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS
IN ORDINARY
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR WARM AND COLD CLIMATES READY FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR.

LADIES' REQUISITES SUPPLIED FOR TRAVELLING UP-COUNTRY AND OVERLAND.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS : H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS. | PATRONS : REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

BORDEAUX.

CASH. per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH. per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Case. Pts. Ra. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	„ Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	„ Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	„ La Rose (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 8
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	13 8	15 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..

BURGUNDY.

33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..

CHAMPAGNE.

55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
53 8	56 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	56 0	59 0
31 8	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	..
35 4	..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	..
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	41 0	49 0
28 12	31 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, edium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

40 8	..	Do. Marcobrunner	42 8	..
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	..
17 4	..	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine,	31 8	..

SHERRY.

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.			CREDIT Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. I. rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera		30 8
28 4	Amorose, superior	black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry,	pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour	yellow seal	17 8
37 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0

PORT.

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	21 0	..

LIQUEURS.

49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow „	6 4	..
	71 12	Benedictine		75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 8	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice		28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	„ fine "Pineapple"	21 8
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
18 0	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	18 0
22 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac. ****	15 8
13 8	„ ***	14 0
11 4	„ **	11 8
10 8	„ *	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. .. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 „ .. .. .. „ 3 0 „
Do. do. 4 „ .. .. .. „ 4 0 „

Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	St. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 0

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off Bond Value of Credit Prices
THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

Note.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.
THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS WEEKLY.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 78, Cumballa Hill.

MATHERAN.

IN order to meet the convenience and comfort of Constituents visiting this favourite Sanatarium, TREACHER & COMPANY (Limited) have appointed Messrs. SORABJEE JEHANGIER & SONS, of the Garbut Hotel, Matheran, their AGENTS for

WINES, SPIRITS, OILMAN'S STORES, PATENT MEDICINES, AND OTHER ARTICLES

imported and manufactured by the Company. Residents on the Hill will therefore be able to avail themselves of this arrangement on very favourable terms, particulars of which can be ascertained upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL THEATRE,

GRANT ROAD.

Lessees ....Messrs. H. BLEES and RUA.

MIRABILIA.
NEW! NEW! NEW!
Never witnessed in Bombay.
OPTICAL, MECHANICAL.
SYNOPTCAL,
MUSICAL, and VOCAL ENTERTAINMENTS
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT :
SATURDAY, 19th MARCH.

Dress-circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1
Pit	As. 8

Reserved seats may be secured at the Theatre and Grant-road Hotel.

Doors open at 8-30 p. m.
Performance 9 p. m. sharp.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS AND PERFORMING ANIMALS :

SECOND WEEK.
THIS DAY (SATURDAY), MARCH 19,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
FOR ACCOMMODATION OF LADIES AND FAMILIES LIVING AT A DISTANCE
AT 3-30,
WHEN THE SAME PROGRAMME OF EVENING WILL BE PRESENTED;
ANOTHER AT 9 O'CLOCK.

NEW ACTS! NEW HORSES! !
THE FRENCH TRAMPOLIN !
MARVELLOUS LEAPING BY OUR GREAT TROUPE OF ACROBATS AND GYMNASTS,
CONCLUDING WITH
Mr. J. Leopold's Wonderful DOUBLE SOMERSAULTS over a NUMBER of HORSES.
THE MINIATURE FOX HUNT
On TWO BEAUTIFUL LITTLE TRAINED SHETLAND PONIES
By the BOY WONDER, MASTER ROBERT LEE.
Mr. Harry Lee's Astonishing Equestrian Act on Three Barebacked Horses.
THE SNOW-WHITE ARABIAN STALLION,
MAHOMET.
Presented by SIGNOR CHIARINI in a BEAUTIFUL TRICK ACT.
JAMES HOLLOWAY,
And his WONDERFUL PERFORMING DONKEY, SANCHO PANZA !
THE POLANDRIC LADDER.
THE BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY-TRAINED SYDNEY HORSE,
CAPTAIN,
Introduced by MISS REID.
THE GREAT VERLETTI
ON THE
BALANCING TRAPEZE !
Mr. F. WATSON in his Amusing Equestrian Transformation Scene.
LA PERCHE EQUIPOISE,
By Messrs. DUNBAR and VERLETTI.
OUR INIMITABLE CLOWNS
IN NEW DROLLERIES.
THE ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS,
AND THEIR TAMER, MR. LORENZ JOHNSON, IN THEIR GREAT SENSATIONAL SCENE.
AND OTHER NOVELTIES.

OBSERVE OUR REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES !

Boxes with 6 chairs	Rs. 18 0
„ „ 4 „	„ 12 0
Dress Circle, Chairs	„ 2 0
Stalls, carpeted seats	„ 1 0
Gallery	„ 0 8

Children under 10 years of age, also Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers, half price, except to boxes and gallery.

Performances every Evening at 9 o'clock
and
MATINEES
on
Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3-30 p. m.

G. AGRATI, General Agent.

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

			Cash per doz. Rs. as.
Best uncovered	2	inch...	3 4
Best uncovered	2¼	inch...	3 12
Best uncovered	2½	inch...	4 4
Canvas covered, waterproofed	2¼	inch...	8 0
Flannel covered, silk sewn	2¼	inch...	8 0
Flannel covered, silk sewn	2½	inch...	9 8
Flannel covered, catgut sewn	2¼	inch...	9 0
Flannel covered, catgut sewn	2½	inch...	10 0

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the P. and O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood house-hold furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano by Broadwood and Sons, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of W. Cooper, Esq. the same comprises plain glassware, handsome household furniture such as dining table in 6 pieces for 18 persons, pier, circular, oval, writing and dressing and washing tables, side-board, whatnots, dumb-waiters, easy and folding chairs, mallet pattern, arm and without-arm chairs, conversation and reclining couches, screen, iron four-post bedstead, campcots, almirah, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, cheval and dressing glasses, towel horse, bath tubs, dispense articles and cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at the ground-floor of the old High Court building, opposite the Dockyard, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome English-built barouche in very good order with a set of plated mounted double harness.

1 dog-cart in good repair with lamps and cushions complete.

1 child's pony.

1 handsome victoria, nearly new, with moveable coach-box.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., at Victoria Road, Byculla, the valuable household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, piano, &c., the property of R. P. Brunton, Esq. Also the same day at 6-30 a.m., a collection of plants in excellent growth, consisting of palms, crotons, dracenas, ferns, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 19th March, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE PRESS.

"SERIOUS REFLECTIONS"

AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BY THE LATE
GEORGE ABERIGH-MACKAY,
UNDER THE NOM DE PLUME
OF
OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN.

About 350 pages; Demy 8vo.
Price Rs. 2-8.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE

APOLLO GARDENS.

FOR A SHORT SEASON OF SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, 19th MARCH, 1881.

MISS CLARA STANLEY'S
OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY
IN SCENES FROM FAVOURITE OPERAS.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY
OF
MISS CLARA STANLEY AS A VIOLINIST.

MISS BERTHA HOCTOR,
The young and accomplished Flautist,
WILL MAKE HER SECOND APPEARANCE.

MR. J. ROLLINGS IN A NEW SONG AND DANCE

PROGRAMME.
Part I.
BEN ALLAH
WILL APPER AS A WIZARD.

INTERMISSION OF FIFTEEN MINUTES.

Part II.

Instrumental Trio—Selection from La Favorita *Donizetti*
Violin—Miss Clara Stanley.
Flute—Miss Bertha Hoctor.
Piano—Mr. De Souza.

2. Song and Dance—The Lilly of the Valley, Mr. J. Rollings.
3. Flute solo—"Das Alpin Horn" (J. Clinton) Miss Bertha Hoctor.
4. Duet The daughter of the Regiment in character *Donizetti* Miss Clara Stanley and Mr. Rollings.

To conclude with
Favorite Scenes from
LECOCQ'S MADAME ANGOT.

ADMISSION, Re. 1.
N.B.—Change of programme for every performance.

STILTON CHEESES.

REGULAR SHIPMEMTS now coming forward by the P. and O. Mail-steamers. Orders solicited.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ....Cash. Rs. 2-8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A FAMILY residing in the best part of Frankfort-on-the-Maine OFFERS a comfortable home to some Young Ladies or Children, for whose EDUCATION the town affords unusual advantages. Two accomplished daughters, who both have lived for years in England and France, would bestow their especial care upon the well-being and progress of those entrusted to their charge.

Further information can be obtained by applying to "BBB," care of this paper.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a SPINNING and WEAVING MILL on Arthur-road near Mahaluxmi station. The plans can be inspected and all particulars obtained on application at the Architect's office.

Sealed tenders to be sent in to the undersigned not later than 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, the 21st instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

DAVID GOSTLING, F. R. I. B. A., Architect.
Bombay, 26, Apollo Street, March 11, 1881.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 12 per share will be paid at the registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on and after SATURDAY, the 19th instant, between 11 and 3 p. m.

By order of the Board, for the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited,

C. AND F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.
Bombay, 5th March.

EGYPTIAN AND ORIENTAL CIGARETTE COMPANY, Limited.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the SALE of the above Company's celebrated CIGARETTES, and are prepared to register Orders for periodical supplies. Sample boxes always at hand. Full particulars on application.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
8, Church Lane, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 4.)
EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.
JAVA—NORTH COAST.
HARBOUR LIGHT AT TEGAL.

THE Netherlands Government has given Notice, that a light is now exhibited from the Western mole head at Tegal (Tegal.)

The light is a *fixed* white light of the sixth order, elevated 48 feet above high water, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 8 miles.

Position as given, lat. 6° 51′ 10″ S., long 109° 8′ 15″ E.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 18th February 1881.

This Notice affects the following :—

British Admiralty Charts Nos. 911a and 7189.
„ „ Light List for 1881.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By Order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of a change in the law effected by Act IX. of 1881 the ASSETS of ESTATES that come under the administration of the Administrator General will no longer be retained for the period of one year, but will be DISTRIBUTED amongst the persons entitled at the expiration of the period especified in the advertisements which will appear from time to time in the local papers. Such advertisements will be inserted once weekly, and the public are hereby required to take NOTICE that CLAIMS must be sent in punctually against estates by the time specified in such advertisements, or else they will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Administrator General.
Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 18th March, 1881.

NOTICE.

LIST of ESTATES of which Letters of Administration have een granted to the Administrator General, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

WALTER ALEXANDER, late of Kotree.
JOHN EDWARD WALTON, late of Pershore in the county of Worcester, Hotel Proprietor.
SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN SIMPSON, late in Medical Charge of the 23rd Bombay N. L. I.
DR. JOSEPH VICTOR DUCKWORTH, late Civil Surgeon, Bassim.
LIEUT.-COL. A. M. SHEWELL, late Deputy Commissary-General, Kandahar.
G. R. ABERIGH-MACKAY, late Principal of the Indore Residency College.
JOHN HUDSON, late Engine-driver, I. V. State Railway.
PEDRO RODRIGUES, late Native of Goa.
CHARLES JOSEPH PHILLIPS, late of Bombay and Poona.
HENRY BROOKS, late Guard, G. I. P. Ry. Company.
OSCAR CHARLES MARTIN, late Contractor.
CHARLES C. GRONDONA, late Italian Consul at Bombay.
GENERAL HENRY FRANCIS BROOKE, late Adjutant General of the Bombay Army.
C. WHITE, late Civil Engineer, Bhownuggur.
WM. INGRAM, late Permanent Way Inspector, Kandahar State Railway.
JAMES BENNIE, late of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Company.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS upon, being INDEBTED to, or HOLDING PROPERTY belonging to any of the abovenamed estates, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent into the undersigned at his Office within ONE MONTH from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 18th March, 1881.

ENGLISH REGIMENTAL BLANKETS.
ENGLISH REGIMENTAL [AMMUNITION] BOOTS.

THE undersigned have just received shipments of the above of first-class regulation quality. Samples sent for inspection.

WM. WATSON & Co., Army and Civil Agents.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street; Calcutta, 9, Ezra Street; London, 27, Leadenhall Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the WILL annexed of the PROPERTY and CREDITS of THAKAR NANJEE LAKHMIDAS, late of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

NANIVAHU, widow of the abovenamed deceased, the sole legatee named in the Will.... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the WILL annexed of the PROPERTY and CREDITS of the abovenamed deceased has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction by the abovenamed applicant. All persons concerned therein are hereby APPRISED thereof.—Dated this 18th day of March, 1881.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI, Applicant's Attorney.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the Special General Meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, to be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 21st March, 1881, at 4 o'clock p. m., the Chairman will ask the Acting Municipal Commissioner if any of the sanitary sections of the city have been altered or re-arranged in the recent Census; if so, whether the mortuary returns are now prepared in accordance with the re-arrangement of the sanitary sections. The Chairman, in accordance with the terms of the Corporation's Resolution dated 20th December, 1878, will submit for the opinion of the Corporation an advertisement by the Acting Municipal Commissioner in reference to the proposed extension of the Tramway system.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, 18th March, 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 6.)

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.
(1) ARMEGHON (ARMOGHAM).
INTENDED TEMPORARY DISCONTINUANCE OF LIGHT.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is intended to exhibit a 4th order Dioptric white *Revolving* light at Armeghon; and that, in order to effect this change, the white *fixed* light now shown at that place will be discontinued on and after the 17th April, 1881.

(2) PULICAT.
INTENDED CHANGE OF COLOUR OF LIGHT.

Also that it is intended to change the Pulicat *red* fixed light to a *white* fixed light.

Due notice will be given of the dates of exhibition of the above new lights.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 8th March, 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 71c, 828, 70, and 718b.
,, ,, Light List for 1881.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts Nos. 15b and 103a.
,, ,, Light List for 1881.
Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, pages 459, 460.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—Stayed 2½ days in this EXCEEDINGLY WELL-APPOINTED HOTEL with my wife, 5 children, and nurse. The cleanliness and good food are strong points for RECOMMENDATION. A. HARDY, Chaplain.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S DOG, Mrs. YATES, at the GAIETY, on MONDAY NIGHT.

PORTUGESE CLERK WANTED, Rs. 25 per month. Address "R.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a good COMPOUNDER by TREACHER and Co., Fort Establishment. Must be steady and a good Dispenser.

WYATT'S WAR WHELPS, trapped, tamed and tutored by DUDLEY WYATT, at the Gaiety on MONDAY NIGHT in Robinson Crusoe.

FINE old Scotch WHISKY at Rs. 22 and Rs. 25 per dozen.—WILLIAM BELL & Co., 10, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, fine Yorkshire HAMS at 6 annas per lb. at RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & Co., 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

MADAME M. FINNEBERGA, Lady's Dress-maker and Italian Milliner, No. 3, Meadow Street, Fort, late Madame Dausk.

FOR SALE, at SCOTT & Co.'s, Girgaum, a grey Arab GELDING, 6 years old, 14-2 high, a good charger and perfectly quiet. Price Rs. 600.

FOR SALE, a superb semi-grand PIANO, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, just imported, and offered for cost price, Rs. 1,100.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION THIS DAY, chestnut Waler MARE, 7 years old, quiet, very fast, certificate of soundness with Auctioneers.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY, an English-built BAROUCHE with moveable hood for the reins, and a set of double HARNESS.

GORGONZOLA CHEESE.—A small consignment of this favourite CHEESE has just been imported by TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NORWEGIAN PALE ALE in excellent condition, Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

GRILL ROOM, TEMPLE BAR.—Breakfast or tiffin, Re. 1; dinner, Re. 1-8; chops or steaks, As. 8; tea or coffee, As. 2 per cup. 6 Billard Tables.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwar, the favourite resort of health-seekers. Charges moderate. Apply to the Proprietor, who has also several good houses to let.

STATESMAN DEFENCE FUND.
CONTRIBUTIONS to the above Fund will be received at the BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.

SEWING MACHINES!! Of various Makers, as well as Needles, Parts, &c. Also repairs of every sort. H. A. GEYER, 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

IN answer to numerous enquiries, J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel. Fees strictly moderate.

GENUINE Yenitze Turkish TOBACCO, specially selected for and imported by DADABHOY COWASJEE and Co., General Merchants and Agents, 3, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. Price, Rs. 3-8 per lb.

LOST, a large black Retriever DOG, wearing a brass collar, on which is engraved "Lion," property of MAJOR ENGLEDEU, R. E. A REWARD will be given to any person bringing the dog to 14, Tents, Esplanade, Bombay.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET for two or more months, a comfortably furnished BUNGALOW in cool situation, containing three bed-rooms with dressing and bath-rooms attached. Carriages, horses, &c., may also be had. Apply to "J. H. S.," Bank of Bombay.

FOR SALE, the property of ALLEN SHUTTLEWORTH, Esq., a large, strong built and roomy Tonga, with moveable top, and a pair of young, powerful, weight carrying, steady and thoroughly quiet Arab galloways, 13 3¼, with a set of English brass mounted double harness, fitted with substitute saddles, crupper and traces of native make for tonga use. Price, Rs. 900.—Apply to Frank Orr, Mahableshwar.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Ham Sandwiches, Curry and Rice, Bread and Cheese, Tea and Coffee, Ices, Wines and Spirits.—PEARSE'S, Rampart Row.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 18.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows a slight diminution in strength, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having receded from 49 to 46 per cent., owing apparently more to a material increase in Discounts than withdrawals of Bullion. Consols remain at par, but French Rentes come ½ lower at 120¾. Reuter now quotes Bar Silver at 52d., the price advised by private messages for some days past, and we hear that purchases have been made for this market at the price. The weakness in the metal reflects itself, as usual, in Rupee Paper, which comes ¼ lower in Fours and ⅜ in Fours-and-a-half.

In General Produce Coffee is firm at previous prices, Cocoanut-oil 10s. per ton lower, Bombay Linseed 3d. per quarter lower on the spot and 6d. to arrive.

Reuter reports the Manchester Piece-goods market as less depressed, but not much doing.

Cotton in Liverpool, yesterday closed firm for Americans, with an advance of 1-16d. both on the spot and to arrive; but Surats continue quiet at previous rates, and out of the 10,000 bales estimated sales, only 600 are put down for Surats. In New York yesterday ready Mid.-Uplands were unaltered at 10⅞ cents., but June shipment receded from 10·84 to 10·77 cents. per lb. The receipts, at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Thursday's receipts	15,000	4,000	10,000
Six days' do.	89,000	39,000	46,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,868,000	4,392,000	4,030,000

EXCHANGE this morning opened very quiet, with a partial decline of 1-32d. in rates, and although a fair amount of private paper has been offering and the demand for remittance is the reverse of active, a further reduction of 1-32d. took place during the day after receipt of Calcutta advices. We close with a very quiet feeling, and the general idea seems to be that we shall yet see a further decline before a reaction takes place. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic		1s. 7 ⅞d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,, ..	2f. 13½c.	,,

On Calcutta the demand rate continues at par and for 60 days' sight, in the absence of business, the rate is quite nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak, but during the day a steadier feeling became apparent, and we now quote Fours Rs. 101⅛, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 109⅜ to ⅞.

SHARES continue steady with no very important changes in value. Bank of Bombay's are ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 783¾. Colaba Land Co.'s shares are quoted at Rs. 810, an advance of Rs. 5. In Press Companies there is no movement to report. In Spinning and Weaving Mill Co.'s there is an improvement of Rs. 25 in Alliance and Rs. 5 in Empress; whilst Great Eastern are Rs. 10, and Manockjee Petit and Oriental Rs. 5 per share lower. A decline of Rs. 4 per share is quoted in Bombay Ice Co.

COTTON to-day opened firm, and for a time sellers held for an advance on yesterday's rates, but the fact of the New York telegram being a shade less favourable induced a weaker feeling as the day wore on, and we close practically at about yesterday morning's prices. Broach is very firmly held, under an impression that there will be a squeeze for this month's shipment; but so large a proportion of the contracts passed having been purely speculative, we are inclined to think that notwithstanding the comparatively short arrivals, there will be Cotton enough to meet all actual requirements. The same may be said of Good Oomras, of which a very large proportion of the tenders now being made come back again on the market. Closing rates we call:—

Good Oomra, April	Rs.	197	per candy.
F. G. F. ,, ,, ...	,,	182	,,
G. F. ,, ...	,,	172	,,
Good Broach, March	,,	224	,,
do. do. April	,,	220	,,
Good Dhollera, May	,,	195	,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	185	,,
G. F. do.	,,	174	,,

LINSEED is again easier at Rs. 6-6 for ready, but May delivery is nominally unchanged at Rs. 6-4 per cwt.

FREIGHTS have been a shade more active to-day. For Liverpool the only ready steamer is still quoted at 28s. 9d., but the Clan Stuart has been fixed for April loading at 32s. 6d. Some enquiry prevails for sailing ships for the Continent, and a small vessel has been fixed for April May loading at 45s.

PIECE GOODS have under gone no change of any kind. The enquiry is still very slack, and from the bazaar we put the clearances at under 300 bales per diem. Prices are unaltered, and next to nothing is doing from first hands.

COALS remain without quotable movement.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Mangerton, 1,317 tons, Captain J. Clark, will sail to-day for Galle in ballast.

THE hulk Bheemah, 887 tons, Captain H. E. Brown, sailed yesterday for Bunder Abass, in tow with B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Huzara.

THE steamer Joseph Viney, 865 tons, Captain John Halder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (5th Feb.) in ballast, discharging her cargo of coals at Port Said. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

THE Anchor Line. s. s. Roumania, 2,207 tons, Captain T. G. Knox, arrived in Bombay yesterday with general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Oliver, R. E., Mr. Dunsford and Mr. Hunter. She left Liverpool on 20th February, arrived at Port Said on 4th March, left it on the 5th and Suez on the 7th. She experienced light winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

THE Anchor Line steamer India, 1,592 tons, Captain Read, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Genoa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Naples.—Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Howard, Lieut. Wheatley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tucker, Mr. G. A. G Shawe, Captain Tabb, Mr. C. H. Vowell, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. and Mrs. Leman and infant, and Captain Royds. For Genoa or Marseilles.—Mr. Birkmyre and servant, Mr. J. Mc Nair, and Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Joseph Viney (s)..	Holder	Cardiff, Feb. 5.
	I. G. Dalhousie (s).	Powell	Kurrachee, Mar. 18.
	Roumania (s)......	Knox	Liverpool, Feb. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Bheemah (hulk)..	Brown	Bunder Abass.
	Deepdale (s)	Humphrey..	Liverpool.
	Sunbeam (s)	Dobson	Callais.
	Huzara (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer India, Reid, to Marseilles.
Steamer Mangerton, Clark, to Galle.

The ship Rufus E. Wood, to Bremerhaven, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

March. ARRIVAL.
14 Baghdad (s) ......Phillips ....Singapore, Feb. 23.

DEPARTURES.
March 14.—Steamers Deccan, Pleiades, Ellora and Duke of Devonshire. Ship Loch Ranza. Barque Kylemore.

MADRA.

March. ARRIVAL.
15 Mennythorpe (s) .. .. Cardiff.
16 Madura (s)......... ...... Bombay and S. Ports.

March. DEPARTURES.
14 Himalaya (s)..... . ... Calcutta and N. Ports.
15 Socotra (s) .... Bombay and S. Ports.
16 Asia (s)............. ...... Rangoon, & N. Ports.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dunfillon—31 bales wool, Pelly and Co.; 104 bales cotton, Ruttansee Velljee; 105 bales cotton waste, Vurdhman Premiee; 24⅜ cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jethaney; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee.
Rascrana—4,000⅜ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.
Martin Scott, 182 bales cotton, Wamanxaw Govindrop.
Deepdale (s)—70 bales cotton, Ascurn Khungor.
Wistow Hall (s)—9 cwts coir yarn, Finlay, Miur and Co; 102 cwts mowra flower, Toolsedas Enderjee; 102 bales cotton, Vussonjee Moolijee; 200 bales cotton, W. M. Macaulay and Co; 58 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton John Marshall; 12½ cwts coir yarn, Finlay, Miur and Co; 223¾ cwts wheat, Jumnadass Premjee; 260 cwts myrabolams, Gopall Chutoorbhooz; 96 cwts nuxvomica and 54 cwts galls, Huridass Hurkisondass.
James Harkness—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Rohilla (s)—9⅛ cwts E. teeth, Jairam Damoder; 3⅜ cwts E teeth, Meer Ally Sumar.
Adiran Deck (s)—200 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Rowjee; 125 cwts coir yarn, McCullck, Bates, and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 447 cwts myrabolams and 22½ cwts chillies, Ruttonsee Sewjee; 904½ cwts myrabolams, Anundjee Luckumsee and Co; 57 cwts ginger, Canjee Motichund; 78 cwts chillies Callianjee Carsondass; 175 cwts cummin seed, Jamsedjee Brother and Co; 75 cwts ginger and 63 cwts chillies, Luckmedass Narandass; 32 cwts sowa seed and 69 cwts chillies, Jamestjee brothers and Co.
Malwa (s)—5 cases fishmaws, Mahamed Allana; 75 cwts horns, Baboolbhoy Bogga; 9 bales skins, Sariff Sallamahamed and Co; 23 cases fishmaws and 25 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 36 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, Khakeebhoy Pudomsey; 14 bales carpets, Hajee Laljjee; 65 cwts olibanum, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 40 bales hides, 100 bales cotton, and 419 packages coffee, P. and O. S. N. Co; 12 bales skins, Esmall Gangiee; 57½ cwts olibanum, Currimbhoy Ebram; 250 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Svend (s)—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, W. M. Macaulay and Co; 1,599 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran (s)—950 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran (s)—100 bales cotton F. Sauquet and Co; 208 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wickham (s)—2,850 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,400⅞ cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India (s)—12 bales skins, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy; 1,600⅛ cwts linseed, L. Singer and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Glaucus (s)—1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 850 bales cotton, 10,002 cwts wheat 4,499 cwts linseed 1,998 cwts gingellyseed and 402 cwts niger seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Eric (s)—200 bales cotton and 300 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Windoballa (s)—3,999 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

India (s)—60 packages cocoanuts, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR SUEZ.

India (s)—10 packages patch leaves, 25 packages china roots, 23 packages nulsotin, 17 packages sandalwood, 4 pots koolfaoil and 50 bags coffee, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Buckinghamshire—700 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.; 2850 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s)—50 bales twist, Framjee. Sands and Co.

MARCH 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dunfillan (s)—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 16 packages cloves, Hassonbhoy Thavar.
Wistow Hall (s)—58 bags wheat, Jumnadass Premjee; 40 bales wool, Runchodedass Morarjee; 15 bales wool, C. H. B. Forbes and Co; 113 bales cotton, Moolchund Jumnadass; 44 bales cotton, Luckamsee Rowjee; 150 bales cotton, W. M. Macaulay and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 1000 bags wheat, Govindjee Madowjee; 27 bales cotton, Lackamsee Jecurry; 146 bales wool, Mathooradass Vussonjee; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 85 bales wool, Heerjee Govindjee; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 500 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 106 bales cotton waste, H. Steeman; 1,000 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co.
Martin Scott (s)—218 bales cotton, Wamonrow Govindrow.
J. B. Brown—50 tons iron, Tulockchund and Shapoorjee.

FOR LONDON.

Muriel (s)—280 bags groundnuts, 442 bags nigerseeds, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
Adirandock (s)—35 bales skins, Davidass Moorlidhur; 14 bales hides, Khanmahamed Nensey; 16 cases gum, Nanseybhoy Gangjee; 27 packages chillies, 8 packages nuxvomica, 3 packages jute and 2 packages gingelyseed, Jamshedjee Brothers and Co; 232 bags wheat and 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 16 bales hides and skins, Mahumedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 32 cwts chillies, Chutoorbhoy Jewraz; 29⅞ cwts chillies, Mooljee Purshotum; 350 cwts myrabolams, Premiee Cursondass.

FOR ANTWERP.

Glancus (s)—200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Irene Morris (s)—200 bales cotton, 10,666 bags gingelly seed, 1,400 bags rape seed, and 5,000 bags ground nuts, Ralli, Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Buckinghanshire—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thomas H. Moore and Co.
Rufus E. Wood—320 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Svend (s)—200 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.
Alice D. Cooper—100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran (s)—100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran (s)—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 51 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Claudius (s)—100 packets gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.
India (s)—1,625 cwts gingellyseed, Lang Moir and Co.
Irene Morris (s)—600 bags gingelly seed, 600 bags castor seed, and 500 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Wickham (s)—1,350 cwts gingelly seed, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India (s)—933 bags teelseed and 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1,000 bags teel seed and 200 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zambesi (s)—50 bales wool, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

418-80—Shamrao P—Sucaram Crustnajee and another vs Madho Crustnajee and others—Balkrishna and B, Ardesir and H, and in person.
211-80—Hearn, C and L—Cassibai vs Vassonjee Harridass—Mooljee and B.
276-80—J C Cama—Aga Hajee Medi Hajee Kazrani vs Serazoodin bin Muddar Meya Barbary and another—M M Munshi, and in person.
97-80—Tobin and R—Godavribai and another vs Ramchunder Sakaramee—Crawford and B.
422-80—Jafferson, B. and D—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Purmanund Natho—R. M. Sayani.
211-76—J. Macfarlane—Hajee Jackaria Hajee Joonus vs Hajee Cassum Hajee Abdool Succoor and another—Prescot and W.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 16.

Comyn, Major, 4th Rifles, from leave, from England.

MARCH 18.

Clarkson, Surg., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Campbell, Lieut.-Col., Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Peshawar.
Lewis, Surg., on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 18.

Stafford, Lieut., R. E., to join, to Roorkee.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.
Bombay, March 18, 1881.

1. It is notified for the information of the officers and members of the Bombay Volunteers that Saturday, the 26th instant, has been fixed on for the annual inspection of the corps.

2. The range at Coorla will be opened for class firing from Monday next, the 21st inst., until the end of the month, when class firing will cease for this season. All members who have not yet completed their class firing are requested to do so as soon as possible, as the capitation grant cannot be drawn for any member who has not completed a course of target practice before the 31st March 1881.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS.
Poona, March 18.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

29th Regt. N. I.—Surgn. H. Adey (Offg. in medical charge, 27th Regt. N. I.) to the medical charge, vice Surgn. Major Morton, deceased.

30th Regt. N. I.—Surgn. H. D. Masani, to the medical charge, vice Surgn. Kirtikar, appointed Civil Surg., Tanna.

The following Genl. Order by H. E. the C.-in-C. in India is published for information and guidance:—

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 26th Feb. 1881.

The list of widows and children of officers and men killed in the Afghan War, &c., called for in G. O. C. C. dated 20th Jan. 1881, page 53, is only required in the cases of European officers and soldiers, and not as regards native soldiers. Comdg. officers of Native Regts. who have included native soldiers of their families in their lists already rendered, need not forward amended ones, as they will be corrected in the Adjt. Genl.'s office.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to announce that the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1881 will take place at Poona in the month of Sept. next, and will be conducted under the same Rules and Regulations as governed the exhibition of 1879. His Excellency accordingly requests that Regtl. Commitees beat once formed in every corps, British and Native, and that the names of the officers composing them be communicated without delay, to the Secretary to the Central Committee at Poona, to whom the list of proposed contributions and monthly progress reports should also be transmitted.

The Central Committees will be appointed under the orders of the Genl. Officer Comdg. Poona Division.

Detailed instructions will be published hereafter.

The name of Surgeon Major F. W. L. Hodder, A. M. Dept. will be added to the list of time expired medical officers published in G. O. C. No. 506 of 1880.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it is intimated that Lieut. H. T. Butcher, A Battery, 2nd Bgde. R. A., has been placed upon the seconded list.

Referring to S. G. O. No. 49 of 1879 it is notified that the undermentioned non-commissioned officers have been appointed Regt. Asst. Instructors in Army Signalling for the ensuing year:—

17th Lancers.—Sergt. F. G. Styte and E. A. Culley.

2-17th Regt.—Sergt. B. Barrow and Corporal T. Bates.

29th Regt.—Surgts. P. Coles and A. Hutchins.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following Languages:—

HINDUSTANI.—Higher Standard.
2nd Lieut. W. A. Thompson, 1st Lancers.
Lieuts. G. R. C. Westropp and C. C. Hodgkinson. 11th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. A. Phayre, 21st Regt. N. I.

Lower Standard.
Private F. M. Chadwick, 17th Lancers.
Private Alfred Taylor, 17th Lancers.
Sergt. H. Lofts, 2-1st Royal Artillery.
2nd Lieut. W. A. Watson, 29th Foot.
Private James McGrath.
Private F. C. Davies McGrath,
Lieut. G. L. Melliss, 66th Foot.
Capt. H. D. Williams and Schoolmaster John Henry, 98th Foot.
Serjt. Charles Wigley. 98th Foot.
Serjt. W. Whitley, 98th Foot.
Lieut. G. A. Gott, 1st Regt. N. I., Surg. Major W. H. Garde, A. M. Dept.

PERSIAN.—Lower Standard.
Lieuts. A. Bell Irving and T. F. T. Fowle, Royal Artillery.
Lieut. C. D. M. Gall, 2-7th Foot.
Private J. McManus, 2-11th Foot.
Surgn. T. W. Jackson, A. M. Dept.

With the sanction of Govt. the following order is confirmed:—Kokeran station order, dated 20th Jan. 1881, appointing Lieut. W. H. Stuart, R. H. A., to be Station Staff Officer.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Mahidpore Station Order, dated 8th March, 1881, appointing Capt. E. Werge, 11th Regt. N. I., Station Staff Officer at Mehidpore, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut.-Col. R. R. Woodhouse, 11th N. I., proceeding to rejoin the Regtl. Head-Quarters at Poona.

19th Regt. N.I.—Regtl. Order, dated 23rd Feb.1881, appointing Lieut. C. R. Phillips, Wing Officer (Offg. Qr.-mr.,) to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. Stevenson, proceeded to Kurrachee to appear before a Medical Board.

Capt. C. A. Owen, Squadron officer, 2nd Cavalry, officiated as 3rd Squadron Comdr. in addition to his own duties from 1st to 11th May 1880, during the absence of Major Fagan.

Mhow Division Order, dated 14th March 1881, appointing Major F. H. T. Gordon Cumming, S. C. (on genl. duty.) to command the Depôts 13th, 16th and 24th Regt. N. I., vice Capt. Grant, 1st Regt. N. I., proceeding on leave.

16th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 18th Feb. 1881, appointing Lieut. H. W. Seymour, Qr.-mr., to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut. Ashly, transferred to the 10th Regt. N. I. and during the absence of Lieut. Gordon on leave on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers of the 16th Regt. N. I. performed the duties of Adjt. of that regiment in addition to their own respectively, for the periods specified.

Lieut. J. W. Gordon, (Wing Officer) from 8th October, 1880 to 6th Feb., 1881.

Lieut. J. S. Ashby, (Offg. Wing Officer) from 7th to 17th Feb., 1881.

The undermentioned officer have leave of absence:

17th Foot (2nd Battn.)—Lieut. W. Gregy, to Cashmere, from 10th April to 31st Aug., 1881, on private affairs.

29th Foot Lieut.-Col. H. Davies, to Cashmere, for four months from date of departure, on private affairs.

Capt. E. Carrington, to Cashmere, for four months from date of departure, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery (G. Batty. 2nd Bgde)—Lieut. F. Powell, to Cashmere and Hills north of Dehra, from 15th April to 15th Oct. 1881, on private affairs.

On the recommendation of a Medical Board, the undermentioned officer is granted leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England for 12 months from date of embarkation.

Royal Artillery—Capt. A. B. Davies. [Unfit for duty with troops.]

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family; Standards 1—8 in the Boys School. 1—5 in the Girls' School.

Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

GRAEFENBERG
MARSHALL'S UTERINE,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.
MARRIAGE.

SMEATON—MENZIES—March 17th, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Bombay, by the Rev. D. Macpherson, D. D., Mr. James Smeaton, of Bombay, to Miss Kate Menzies, of Drymen, Stirlingshire, Scotland.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881.

WE announced the other day that Mr. Nugent had resigned the Municipal Commissionership of Bombay, and that Government had passed a resolution accepting the resignation and appointing Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C. S., to be Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Nugent has resigned the post because His Excellency the Governor insisted that he should bind himself to keep it for three years. Sir James Fergusson very wisely regards the appointment as one of the most important in the Bombay Presidency, and he does not think that it conduces to the prosperity and welfare of the second city of the Empire that it should have a fresh Municipal Commissioner every six months, or, as at one time actually happened, every six weeks. Sir James naturally thought that the post being one of honour, responsibility, and considerable emolument, there would be no difficulty in getting a good senior man to accept it if Mr. Nugent resigned. But the Governor's reasoning was destined to be proved incorrect. Sir James, fresh from the Colonies and England, has not yet realised how handsomely our bureaucracy is paid. Two thousand five hundred rupees a month seems a large sum to those outside the sacred pale. It is a large sum to the highly trained barrister and the hard-worked business-man; but it is not large enough to tempt the senior members of the Civil Service. The post of Municipal Commissioner was offered to a certain number of civilians of some standing, but the offer was refused. The civilian prefers to reign in the calm haven of some up-country collectorate on two thousand three hundred to being Municipal Commissioner on two thousand five hundred at Bombay, with its chilly blasts of public discussion and fearsome freedom of opinion. At last Sir James was compelled to appoint a junior man. When Mr. Nugent was appointed, it was considered that he was very fortunate in getting the post after so short a term of service. The public remembered that the Municipal Commissionership had been held by the Hon'ble E. Ravenscroft in 1876, that it had been held by the Hon'ble J. Hope in 1871, and by Mr. Pedder in 1874. Mr. Nugent was a junior man, but the Bombay public knew him to be exceptionally able, and one who was well acquainted with Bombay. Mr. Nugent is fifty-seventh on the roll of Bombay civilians, and Mr. Ollivant is ninetieth. It would be interesting to know if all the thirty-three civilians senior to Mr. Ollivant refused the post. Could not the Government induce Mr. Keyser, or Mr. Spense, or Mr. Crawley Boevy to accept the poorly paid post of Municipal Commissioner of Bombay? Mr. Ollivant arrived in the country on the 21st November, 1868, and until he went the other day to Scinde, had seen no other work but that of Assistant Collector at Surat. He has gained the reputation of being a zealous, able, hard-working district officer. But a man may be a good district officer, and yet make a very so-so Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Ollivant knows nothing of Bombay: we do not believe he has ever been ten days in the capital. To be a good Municipal Commissioner, one must have a knowledge of men, of Indian politics, of the educated natives; the post requires tact, firmness, and vivacity of intellect. Mr. Ollivant may possess all these qualifications; but the Bombay community naturally feel surprised that the future welfare of their city should be committed to the hands of a very junior man of whom the public knows absolutely nothing. When Mr. Grant became Municipal Commissioner, he had acquired, as collector, considerable experience in the management of men and of municipalities.

The appointment of Mr. Ollivant brings us to the door of a difficulty which the Bombay community ought to petition the Secretary of State to have removed. The Municipal Commissionership is one of those appointments reserved for an Indian civilian; but why the post should form a part of the sacred heritage of those who have subscribed to the covenant it is hard for an impartial man to tell. It is natural that men who have entered a service by competition should have certain appointments in the Revenue and Legal Services reserved for them. But it is rather absurd to suppose that no one outside the pale of the service is fit to take any part whatever in the administration of Indian affairs. No one is likely to dispute the assertion that the Civil Service has generally done its duty well, and has produced many able, and one or two great, men. But this does not prove that because a man has been ten or eleven years in the Civil Service, therefore he is qualified to be Postmaster-General or Municipal Commissioner. The men who enter the service by competition are generally very estimable, if not very remarkable, men, and are no doubt qualified to perform certain duties with precision and intelligence. But it is an absurdity itself, and an affront to the people of India, Europeans as well as natives, to maintain that no resident in this country shall have the smallest share of political power unless he has received the hallmark of statesmanship at a competitive examination in London immediately on his arrival at years of discretion. A man who has been the collector of a district has had valuable training both in routine work and in statesmanship on a small scale. A good collector is capable of filling any administrative post. But it is absurd to think that because a young man belongs to the Civil Service, therefore he is of course capable of filling any administrative post. Young civilians are apt to suffer from very serious deficiencies of tact and temper of which their seniors have been cured by the mellowing effects of age. Young bureaucrats are apt to have a supreme contempt for public opinion, and to regard the Civil Service as quite above everything, the State included. They forget they are employed to serve the public who pays them, and do not remember what they are paid to do. The Municipal Commissioner is the chief functionary of the Municipality, and can be removed by a majority of votes. To be an able Municipal Commissioner does not require any special training in revenue or legal matters, but it does require local knowledge. No one can doubt that Dr. Weir and Professor Kirkham are better qualified to fill the post of Municipal Commissioner than Mr. Ollivant. The Municipal Commissionership ought to be a reward for the citizen of Bombay, whether in or out of the services, who has shown most zeal and done the best work for the city in which he resides. The people most interested in the welfare of Bombay are the independent Europeans and the natives. Independent Europeans in India do not, for the most part, ask or wish for executive power; but there is no just reason why an independent European, if he desires it and is qualified, should not hold the highest municipal post in the city in whose prosperity he is more nearly interested than any official who leaves it the day he has earned a pension. It is a misfortune to India that independent Europeans are generally careless, while commerce flourishes and wealth increases, as to the political rights and welfare of the country in which they have so much at stake. The result of this selfishness is that the English residents in India have fewer constitutional rights than the members of the smallest colony in Australia or the backwoods of America. When we consider the wealth, intelligence, and numbers of Bombay, it is absurd to think that even citizens most indifferent to constitutional rights will calmly acquiesce in the appointment to the Municipal Commissionership of a very young man totally unacquainted with municipal institutions, and not knowing one street of the city from another. Upon the Municipal Commissioner, in a great measure, falls the civil care of the city, the proper employment of its resources, the due attention to the constant wants of the inhabitants, and not least, the duty of promoting harmonious action between the different races of this great capital. The burdens of the office are heavy, and are more likely to grow than to diminish in magnitude; and it is beyond doubt that the shoulders on which they are to be placed should be of the breadth necessary to support them. It is unfortunate, therefore, that the new occupant of the highest post of Bombay has not been duly selected with a view of the increasing work of the place. The duties are such as to entail real burdens which might even be too severe a tax upon the resources of old and experienced men; and it is a hazardous experiment to let them fall upon a young and untried man. Bombay has every reason to be proud of her success in Municipal Government; and this success has been in a great measure due to the good fortune which has given her some of the best men of the Civil Service as her Municipal Commissioners. If the Government of India and the Secretary of State insist on reserving the appointment for members of the Civil Service, we trust that the pay of the appointment will, if necessary, be increased, so as to make it a prize for a senior man of the service. Municipal institutions in India are on their trial, and they have been challenged from a good many different quarters. The success of the Bombay Municipality depends upon the conduct of the Corporation and the Town Council; and these two bodies are necessarily in a great measure dependent upon the leadership of the Municipal Commissioner. The public had a right to expect that the appointment should not be given to a junior civilian totally unacquainted with Bombay and municipal institutions.

Harper's Monthly gives some very startling information with regard to life assurance in America. Almost every American who insures his life is swindled in the transaction. While Great Britain and Ireland have insured 810,000 lives for 484 millions sterling, the United States insured 1,100,000 lives for 676 millions sterling; the French, with all their thrift, having insured only 198,000 lives for 97 millions sterling. But of the Americans who insure, nine out of ten are cheated in the process; the tenth of the insurers only leaving to their families the provision which was the object of insuring at all. The average life of an American policy is seven years. Now, seeing that the thirty-four companies in New York are receiving the incredible revenue of 20 millions sterling per annum, the amount of pillage going on exceeds the wildest dreams of all the Pashas of Turkey put together. Twenty-five millions is paid annually to all American companies. Out of the 20 millions going into the coffers of the New York companies, £750,000 goes to agents, £750,000 in salaries, medical fees, &c, and in "all other expenditure" £1,250,000. But these figures, big as they are, give but a small idea of the wholesale plunder systematically carried on. The agents throughout the country contrive to pocket about £2,500,000 per annum. The managers, directors, and clerks get magnificent bonuses and "extra compensation," the said bonuses being put down as dividends to policy-holders. The vice-president of one company was unable to give the aggregate of bonuses paid to himself and friends within half-a-million. This individual had a son who allowed his policy to lapse and then died: the policy was revived after his death. Of eight thousand five hundred policies terminating in that company in 1878, 6,300 were terminated by lapse and surrender, not by death. The president of another company received £9 500 a year as salary. The company laid out a million sterling on its office in New York, and a quarter-of-a-million on its office in Boston. Another company laid out £1,500 a year for luncheons for its officers and clerks at the head office. One well-managed company realized a large profit by sending round agents to its policy-holders to inform them confidentially that the company was burst up, and getting the terrified constituents to surrender policies worth, say, £150 for a ten-pound note. The president and vice-president pocketed the difference, and then ran away. The premiums charged are absurdly heavy, twenty dollars being demanded for a risk which five would cover under an honest system. Out of thirty-six companies started in New York since 1861, only four remained last year. In the transfers of eight companies to one company, six-and-a-half millions sterling worth of policies disappeared, and in that one company eighteen-and-a-half millions sterling finally disappeared in all within seven years! The system of wholesale robbery appears to have begun to attract a little attention in America, and two of the State legislatures have passed laws to put a stop to the systematic confiscation of policies. But the fact that so nefarious a system has been carried on for years, the public being shamelessly swindled out of millions per annum almost as a matter of course, and that only recently any step whatever has been taken to subject the plunderers and wreckers to some wholesome restraint, goes to show that the pillage of the great municipalities and of the big railways by "rings" is not an exceptional phenomenon. It is considered the proper thing to say that the existence of "rings" is due entirely to the low morality of the non-American portion of the population, and that the Americans themselves would gladly put an end to such doings, if they had the leisure to look after other people's business. The disease, it is to be feared, is not local and superficial, but is in the blood of the body politic; and it will take a long course of very drastic treatment to effect a cure. But where is the doctor that will administer the unwelcome medicine, or even awaken the patient to a sense of his condition? Meanwhile it is a source of consolation to feel that we in India, however slantingdicular we may appear to be at times, are perfect models of uprightness compared to the model citizens of the model Republic of the West.

THE Emperor of Brazil intends setting out again on a voyage round the world, and after assisting at the opening of the Continental Exposition at Buenos Ayres, it is not unlikely that he will visit India, returning home *viâ* Europe.

SENHOR MARQUES PEREIRA, who is shortly expected here from Siam, is to be first grade Consul for Portugal in British India, with residence at Bombay. His jurisdiction will extend to Calcutta and Madras, where Vice-Consulates are to be created, in lieu of the Consulates now existing, which are to be suppressed. The Chief Consul's salary has been fixed at Rs. 5,000 per annum, besides fees; and he is no way to be connected with trade or any other business.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.

THE Army Estimates are to be introduced next week, and in the meantime there is much discussion in the papers on military matters. I confess that I am anxious on the subject. The Government have persistently refused to lay the report of Lord Airey's Commission before Parliament, and from the tone of Lord Northbrook in the Lords yesterday, I fear that Mr. Childers's proposed changes will be rushed. The scheme for increasing the number of field officers at the expense of the captains and subalterns—I described it in my last letter—is in itself somewhat clumsy. Of course if the number of senior officers is reduced, while that of junior officers is decreased, regimental promotion will be accelerated. I am not sure, however, that it is an advantage to accelerate the promotion of men with only, as a rule, negative merits. If, however, the Government have persistently refused to lay Lord Airey's report before Parliament, it has, or some one in authority has, communicated the substance of the report to the *Times*, which this morning devotes a headed article to the subject.

The following is a summary of the recommendations of Lord Airey's Committee:—The system of recruiting for the army and militia to be re-organized. A clear statement to be drawn up setting forth the number and nature of the appointments for which soldiers are eligible, and the emoluments and pensions attached thereto. Every man to have the option of enlisting for the regular army or the militia, or for any regiment, corps, or branch of the service. In the absence of any declared wish, the man to be deemed to be enlisted for general service in the regular army. The local examination of recruits to be stricter, and preference to be given to men over twenty years of age. As a check to fraudulent enlistment, the recruit to be vaccinated in such a way as to show that he has been under the hands of an army surgeon. All recruits save those enlisted at head-quarters to be excluded from the strength of battalions, and to be trained at depôts to be specially formed for the purpose. Six months after enlistment recruits to be medically examined and those medically unfit to be discharged, the rest to be sent to a battalion or corps not afterwards to be removed. Every one exercising authority over men—up, of course, to the rank of warrant officer—to be classified as a non-commissioned officer. After one year's service as such, the non-commissioned officer to acquire the right of serving on for twenty-one years, and a pension, retaining, however, the right of passing into the reserve, or being discharged, according to the terms of his original agreement. The pay, position, and pension of non-commissioned officers to be improved. The cadres of all battalions to be kept at all times complete in officers and non-commissioned officers at their full war strength. The length of service to be fourteen years and a half. Of this six months are to be passed at recruit depôts, eight years with the colours, and six with the reserve. Soldiers serving abroad, who are physically fit and within one year of completion of colour service, to be invited by certain inducements to prolong their colour service until the return of their battalions, provided that their total colour service shall not exceed twelve and their foreign service eight years. To make up to the reserve for this arrangement, soldiers in battalions not in course of preparation for foreign service may, after completing three or more years' service, be allowed by the Secretary of War to pass into the reserve for the remainder of their service, provided that the strength of the battalion shall not thereby be reduced below 450 rank and file. Privates, at recommendation of the commanding officer, may be allowed to extend their service with the colours for twenty-one years and a pension. The proportion of long service men of all ranks in each battalion is not to exceed 25 per cent. The term of foreign service to be eight years. Battalions required for the ordinary reliefs to be kept during the year previous to embarkation 10 per cent. higher than the strength fixed for foreign service, and during the three years preceding embarkation to be raised by annual increments from the low home strength to the required strength. Reserve men to be called up for a month at a time, provided that the whole amount of training does not exceed twelve days per year of reserve service. Arrangements to be made for handing over part of the pay of reserve men to their families during training, and a bonus to be given to reserve men on their return to civil life. As a temporary expedient, the reserves to be increased by allowing men who have been discharged from the regular army or the marine, either on completion of engagement or by purchase, to re-engage in the reserve. Steps to be taken to complete the militia reserve. Volunteers from auxiliary forces to be invited to enlist in a new reserve. On the breaking out of a great war, the home battalions on reduced strength to be completed from the reserves, and to be the first sent on service. War not to disturb the working of the training depôt: provisional battalions, therefore, to be formed of trained soldiers to supply casualties. These provisional battalions to be composed of army and militia reserve men, under reserve officers of the higher ranks, and subaltern officers to be specially commissioned to them, who would be available to conduct drafts and to fill up vacancies among officers in the field. Recruits from the training depôts to be sent to these provisional battalions as they are trained. In the event of a small war, the battalion first on the roster for foreign service to be first sent out. To obtain the additional men required recourse to be had to the army reserve, the Crown being empowered to call out such men as may be necessary without proclamation or formal communication to Parliament. The men to be first called up to be those who had latest left the colours; such men as might not be wanted for immediate embarkation to be formed into one or more provisional battalions in order to supply casualties in the field. The passing of soldiers into the reserve to be suspended in any corps which is in or under orders for active service. Such brigade depôts as might not be needed for training depôts to be utilized as head-quarters of militia regiments, for training militia recruits, and as centres for reserve men. Linking of battalions to be abandoned. Eight-company battalions to be retained.

Sir Lintorn Simmons, who under the *nom de plume* of "One who has served" published several interesting letters in the *Times* on army organization, was challenged by the *Times* to solve the difficulties which he had pointed out. In reply to this challenge, he sent another letter to the *Times* pointing out other defects and a paper of suggestions. These were not published by the *Times*, so Sir Lintorn has published in pamphlet form all his own letters, the *Times'* leading-articles on them, his suggestions, and some concluding remarks. I can only spare a few lines for this interesting and ably treated subject. To show how cruel, costly, and unwise is the practice of enlisting weakly and immature lads, he points out that in 1877 28,685 recruits were enlisted, of whom 14,394 were under 20 years and 29 per cent. under 19 years of age. At the end of 1879 9,266 had ceased to belong to the army, and were not to be found in the reserve. The deaths could not, he says, have exceeded 266. Where, then, were the remaining 9,000? Some were discharged by purchase or as bad characters, or had deserted, but the large majority of them were invalided. These 9,000 men cost half-a-million, yet the average number of days' effective duty performed could have been but very few after dismissal from recruit drill. This half-million, if properly expended, would have done much to render the army attractive to robust recruits. To illustrate the working of the linked-battalion system, he adduces the case of a certain home battalion which on the 1st of a certain month in 1880 had the following strength:—40 sergeants, 40 corporals, 16 drummers, and 413 privates, including 264 privates (30 being recruits at drill) with less than one month's service. On the 1st of the following month, the battalion having in the meantime sent to its linked battalion in India a draft of 2 corporals and 203 privates, the strength of the home battalion was 40 sergeants, 40 corporals, 16 drummers, and 207 privates, including 34 with less than one year's service, 6 being recruits at drill. The effect on the home battalion was simply, for all fighting purposes, to annihilate, it, while the draft must evidently have consisted of immature lads, including 28 who were at recruit's drill on the 1st of the month. His suggestions are, briefly:—Men to be enlisted for any branch or regiment they prefer, and where no preference is expressed, for general service. Battalions in the colonies and in India, together with sufficient battalions for the reliefs of two years, to be at full war strength. The other home battalions to be weak in privates, but complete at war strength in officers and non-commissioned officers. All men to be enlisted for twelve years, the first six months to be probationary at a depôt; after the six months a proportion to be re-engaged for nine years with the colours. In the weak home battalions men to be transferred to the reserve after three years.

REGIMENTAL SKETCHES FROM WONDERLAND.—I.

THE C. O.

A FIELD OFFICER is commonly known to fame as a personage with brass spurs and a high opinion of himself. The commanding officer is an improvement on this, for not only has he a high opinion of himself, but he usually demands that his regiment have a high opinion of him also. To the curious observer it is a solemn and impressive sight to see a C. O. as he rides on to parade, his bugler panting behind him, and his face beaming with the proud consciousness of command. As he approaches the regiment, he proudly yet cautiously urges his fiery Arab steed into that peculiar and gentle amble so much patronized by field officers, and which is not a trot or a canter, but a happy combination of both, warranted not to unseat the most nervous of C. O's. His ghorawalla is in close attendance, to guard against any sudden movement of the bounding steed which might discompose his rider. He now takes up his position by the saluting flag, and gives the necessary orders for the regiment to march past. The C. O. loves this part of the parade, and regards the march past as the most important manœuvre in the field exercise. When he has graciously, and with indescribable dignity, received the salutes of the regiment, he begins to manœuvre it in the usual way. Here his troubles begin, for the little drill he has managed to pick up since he joined the corps is of a vague and unconnected sort, and lands the corps in unexpected places. And then the C. O.'s charger, notwithstanding that he is on a famine allowance of gram, and that the smell of grass has become unfamiliar to him, continues to be such a constant worry and anxiety to his rider, and shows such evident signs of being irritated by flies just in the middle of a ticklish manœuvre, that the C. O. quite forgets what word of command comes next, and lets the regiment drift. And as the companies naturally go in different directions, all the Subedar Sahibs give loud and voluble, and decidedly contradictory, orders in the vernacular, in the midst of which hubbub the C. O. thinks he had better dismiss the parade.

But in order thoroughly to appreciate Colonel Fizgig—for such is our respected C. O.'s name—it will be as well to give a slight sketch of his previous military career, in order that his position in the corps may be understood, and that the intelligent system prevailing in the Wonderland army, under which Colonel Fizgig came to command a regiment, may be fully appreciated by the courteous reader. Colonel Fizgig, then, entered the service about three-and-thirty years ago; and after doing duty for a period of a couple of years with his regiment, obtained an appointment in the Commissariat, which he held for about twelve years, during which time he made himself so disagreeable all round that the Commissary-General passed him over for departmental promotion, and the disgusted Fizgig, turning his back on sugar and ghee, reverted to regimental duty. But just about this time a sister of Fizgig's had married a dignitary with influence at Head-quarters, and Fizgig being thus possessed of the necessary qualifications, received an appointment on the staff. For in Wonderland it is rightly held that the best qualification a man can have for a good appointment is to have a friend—or still better, a relation—who has already got a good appointment, and who can put in a good word for the candidate. And there is another sound rule in Wonderland, which is, that when you get a man on the staff the best thing you can do is to keep him there until he knows absolutely nothing of practical work, and then give him a brigade where he may amuse himself by trying to learn what he has all his life sedulously tried to forget. When Fizgig had been a good number of years in his new staff appointment, the 100th Regiment N. I. became vacant, and it at once struck Fizgig that he would like to command it. Being pretty senior in the service by this time, he knew he would not have much difficulty, for as everybody knows, in Wonderland the sole and only test of an officer's fitness to command a native regiment is his position by seniority in that quaint assemblage of elderly colonels and youthful subalterns called the Staff Corps. (By the way, the origin of the term Staff Corps is unknown, but it is supposed to derive its title from the fact that every officer, whether on the staff or not, is obliged to enter it.) So Colonel Fizgig applied for the command of the 100th, on the plea that twenty-nine years had rolled over his head since he entered the service. This was undoubtedly true, and although that same head did not contain two ideas, he was about to be put in orders for the regiment, when another applicant turned up. This was Colonel Dash, who applied for the 100th on the grounds that it was his own regiment, that he was second-in-command of it, that his whole service of twenty-eight years had been spent in it, and that he had the greatest affection for his old corps, of which he trusted he should receive the command. But in Wonderland the Staff Corps system is a seniority system, and the twenty-eight years that Colonel Dash had served in the 100th N. I. could not be put on a level with the twenty-nine years that the gallant Fizgig had been roaming from one appointment to the other. It was also urged in favour of Colonel Dash that he was an exceptionally good regimental officer, smart and active, and much beloved by his men. This was admitted; but then he was a year junior to Colonel Fizgig. It was lastly urged that to supersede Colonel Dash in command of his own regiment, where he knew every sepoy by name and character, and in which he was universally looked up to and respected, and to put over him a man like Colonel Fizgig, a total stranger to the corps, and a man who had never done any regimental duty, was to strike a severe blow at the hopes of regimental officers generally, and one that would tend to weaken *esprit de corps* throughout the whole army of Wonderland. This was allowed to be possible; but then if Colonel Dash was to be given the regiment which Colonel Fizgig, his senior officer, had applied for, what was to become of the seniority system, that mainstay and sheet-anchor of the Wonderland army? This argument was of course unanswerable, and being followed by Colonel Fizgig being gazetted to the command of the 100th, there was an end to the matter. Colonel Dash, feeling that his career was over, took his pension and went to England, leaving behind him a name held in the utmost esteem by the whole corps; and Colonel Fizgig entered on his new duties.

Knowing nothing whatever of his drill, he at once declared the regiment to be in a very bad state, and ordered two parades a day, by which means he hoped to learn his own work, but, as we have seen, with indifferent success. Feeling anxious, above all things, to impress everyone with a sense of his importance, he was for ever talking about his position in the service, his standing, and his importance and responsibility as commanding officer. It will always be observed that those officers who prate the loudest about their seniority and their position in their service are those whose sole qualifications these are. Colonel Fizgig could make his authority felt in many ways. In each regiment of the native army of Wonderland are some simple and kindly old rules and customs which, though not authorized by the regulations, are yet harmless in themselves, and, even more, they tend to promote good-will and *esprit de corps*. So Colonel Fizgig saw before him a way in which he could show the whole corps that he was commanding officer. Though he could not learn his drill, and was visibly afraid of his charger, yet here was a field where he could show his power, and he resolved to put a stop at once to all those time-honoured customs and ways that long familiarity had endeared to both officers and men of the 100th. And it happened that shortly before Colonel Fizgig got his command the authorities had issued a very large book of regulations for the guidance of the Wonderland army. This book, which on its first appearance was of a mysterious and perplexing nature, was daily altered and added to; so that its increase in bulk was in exact proportion to its decrease in intelligibility. It was on this marvellous book that Colonel Fizgig declared he would take his stand, and every holiday, or custom or regimental institution, not sanctioned therein, should be abolished. It was vain to plead time, or habit, or any other excuse for long-established customs, as Colonel Fizgig had one answer for all these things. "Show it me in the Wonderland Army Regulations," he would say, and as even that erudite work leaves a little to the intelligence and discretion of commanding officers, this answer was final. It may be easily imagined what a happy family the 100th became under the genial sway of Colonel Fizgig, and how officers and men blessed the seniority system, which has done such great things for the Wonderland army. But if any reader should imagine that he has met Colonel Fizgig in the flesh, let him remember that it is impossible, because, as I said before, Colonel Fizgig belongs to the army of Wonderland.

SUB.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE BOERS.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Boers have accepted the conditions of peace proposed by the British, reserving, however, a few points.

POLICY OF THE NEW CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 17.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* states that His Imperial Majesty the Czar will follow his father's [illegible]ing and pacific policy.

THE KANDAHAR QUESTION.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The *Times* of to-day publishes a telegram stating that it had been intended to complete the evacuation of Kandahar by the 15th April, but that the Ameer had requested the British to postpone the evacuation until he had made arrangements to take over the city and province.

THE TURCO-GREEK QUESTION.

ATHENS, MARCH 17.

The Greek Government has rejected all the proposals made by the Porte in settlement of the frontier question.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 17.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera .... 4 9-16.

The Manchester market has been less depressed, but not much doing.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	....	83¾
4½ do.	do.	....	90¾
3 do.	Consols for account	....	100
5 do.	French Rente, 1872	....	120¾
Bar Silver		....	52

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£16,500,000,	Unchanged.	
Bills Discounted	£22,900,000,	Inc.	£1,900,000
Bullion	£27,900,000,	Dec.	£200,000

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 46 per cent.

Departure—Perim.

THE depôt of the 2-11th Foot, which has been stationed at Ahmednagar, left by rail for Allahabad yesterday at 9-15 p. m. and will arrive at that station on the morning of the 24th inst.

CAPTAIN H. S. BROWNRIGG, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, will, it is said, shortly be transferred to Rawalpindi; Captain W. Hailes probably taking his place at Allahabad.

THE Government of the N. W. P. have directed attention to the possibility of supplying the Medical Department with good drugs from the Government Botanical Gardens, which at present are obtained from native sources in the bazar.

THE services of Mr. James H. Grant, District Engineer, Birbhum, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Assam, for the purpose of prospecting for coal in the neighbourhood of Dhubri.

THE Lahore paper says there is a new claimant to the very unstable throne of Kandahar. This is Sirdar Zulfakar Khan, a gentleman well known to the English and native community of Lahore. He has long been a resident in the Punjab. His father, Mahomed Amin Khan, was son of Dost Mahomed, and a conspicuous actor in the troubles which followed that ruler's death. Mahomed Amin was for a while Governor of Kandahar.

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) have excellent authority for asserting that the restoration of Kandahar to the Ameership of Kabul is an accomplished fact, in so far as negotiations can make it so. This, we believe, will be the announcement which will be made in Parliament during the Kandahar debate of the 24th instant, and explains Lord Hartington's assurances that steps would be taken to secure order and good government after the withdrawal of the British troops.

THE Press Commissionership is favourably regarded by the vernacular journals on this side of India. One of them, the *Rast Goftar*, would rather see the Vernacular Press Gagging Act continued, if its repeal should have any bearing on the termination of the Commissionership. Mr. Lethbridge has reason to be pleased with the testimony the *Rast Goftar* gives his office, namely, "that it is the mainstay of the reputation, and even existence, of the vernacular press."

ALL Lord William Beresford's stud of horses and ponies are for sale. We (*Asian*) are sorry for this, as we cannot afford to lose sportsmen of Lord William's character from the Indian turf, but we understand that, as His Lordship is not now able to attend so many race meetings as he used to, and like all good sportsmen he likes to see his own horses run, if possible, he has thought it best to sell off. The horses, with the exception of the two maidens Sirius and Digby, have been so often seen in public, and proved to be such good performers, that it is superfluous for us to say anything in their praise, as their performances speak for themselves.

THE opposition offered to the extension of the tramway by a section of the Bombay Town Council is criticised by the vernacular journals. They regard the tramway as a great convenience to thousands of inhabitants of this city, and they regard as selfish any opposition offerred to its extension over the wide highway of the town. One of the papers has only to complain of the "overbearingness" of the Tram Company's employés, which it attributes to their having the mistaken notion that they are Government servants and can afford to treat the public with impunity. If they could expel this notion from their heads, the paper in question thinks, the tram would be an unmixed blessing to the people.

THE special correspondent of the Lahore paper telegraphs from Kandahar as follows :—There is a rumour that a large force is escorting a mission from Abdul Rahman on its way to Kandahar; it gains confirmation through the action of the Political Department, which appears to be temporising with Ayoub's emissaries. The 19th and 29th Bombay N. I. leave for India, and will be replaced in the Pishin column by the 5th and 16th Regiments. It is not decided what regiment replaces the 5th in Shorawak; perhaps the Shorawak force may be withdrawn. The 11th and the sick convoys are still delayed. Great difficulty is experienced in Kojak in getting carts over the road, in consequence of the heavy and continuous falls of snow and rain. A follower has been murdered by another in the citadel. I hear from a private source that barracks for a large permanent force are about being erected at Quetta. Suspicious postal robberies have occurred lately.

THE *Asian* is "surprised that the Bombay Stewards allowed the disputed galloway Armistice to be re-measured after the races were over;" and further remarks :—"Although he passed as a galloway at the measuring, there are still doubts if the horse would measure properly 14 hands ½ of an inch in *bonâ fide* plates. There are reports that the horse was kept tied up all night with his feet in poultices; the next morning sent a long galop with blankets on (when he was as thin as a rail) and his feet cut down full ⅜ of an inch, which prevented him from being able to raise a canter the following day. Those interested refused to allow their nominee to re-measure the horse, because he had rejected him last season, in the presence of the Stewards, but they subsequently obtained the certificate from two gentlemen who, although Stewards, had no right to have given a certificate, after the horse being rejected at the appointed time. The terms of ageing and measuring seem to be capable of expansion in the Bombay Presidency." As we stated at the time, Armistice was measured after the recent races, in presence of several Stewards, by Mr. Veterinary Surgeon Webb. It was on a former occasion that he was passed by two Stewards, who gave a certificate, but through some mistake the certificate was not registered. Hence the objections to the horse, to silence which in future his owner had him measured in due form at the close of the last Bombay meeting.

ALTHOUGH General Macgregor's despatch relating to the Marri expedition is not to be published, his complimentary remarks upon the officers of his staff and of the regiments with him have been sent to all the officers concerned. The following extracts are published by the *Pioneer* :—"To Major W. G. Byron, commanding the 2-60th Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Money, commanding the 3rd Sikhs, Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Rowcroft, commanding the 4th Goorkhas, and Major J. M. Sym, commanding the 5th Goorkhas, my acknowledgments are particularly due for the able manner in which they commanded their fine regiments. Major J. M. Douglas, commanding No. 11-9 R. A., although he had no opportunity of coming into notice, carried his battery over as bad ground as any battery went over before; and Major A. Vivian, commanding 3rd Punjab Cavalry, by the energy and intelligence with which he covered my advance when the ground admitted of cavalry action, has also earned my best thanks. I would also beg to bring to notice the services of my staff. Having marched nearly 1,100 miles with me, and served under all conceivable circumstances, I may say they have all been tried as with fire. To Captain M. C. Brackenbury I am particularly indebted. The engineering work was most heavy throughout the march; yet with such zeal and such intelligence did this officer work, that I always felt sure that if obstacles cropped up in my path he would overcome them. One of my greatest difficulties and sources of anxiety was the question of supplies. The country we marched through produced nothing, yet men and animals had to be fed; and that they were always well fed under such circumstances reflects the greatest credit on Captain A. T. S. A. Rind, than whom I never met a better executive Commissariat officer. Captain C. R. Macgregor also maintained the high reputation he earned in the march from Kabul to Kandahar as a most intelligent, hardworking Transport officer; and as in addition to these duties he also performed those of Provost Marshal to my satisfaction, I am very much indebted to him. Captain R. F. Chalmers, Brigade Major, continued to be most zealous; Captain H. M'M. Hutchison, by his energy and intelligence, proved himself excellently fitted for the Quartermaster-General's Department. To Surgeon Major G. C Chesnaye and Surgeon-Major E. C. Markey I am under great obligations for their services as Principal Medical Officer and Surgeon in Charge of the Field Hospital respectively. Lieutenant-Colonel H. M'Calmont, 7th Hussars, Captain Gill, Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant Lord St. Vincent joined my staff at Quetta and served with me throughout. I am much indebted to them, especially to Captain Gill, for the zeal with which they seized every opportunity of assisting me." General Macgregor also speaks highly of the services rendered by the Political officers with him—Lieutenant R. Jennings, R. E., and Rai Hittu Ram.

THE veteran Garibaldi is reported to be in a very precarious state of health.

IN the middle of December last Messrs. Yarrow and Co. received an order from the Greek Government for the construction of six of their 100 ft. torpedo boats of the Batoum type, and in February the first of these was successfully tried and handed over, it having been built in the remarkably short time of only a few days over two months.

THE Manchester Corporation are considering a proposal which must sooner or later be discussed in London, to lay all telegraphic and telephonic wires underground, instead of conveying them overhead. Mr. Fawcett has, it seems, undertaken that if the city authorities require private wires in Manchester to be subterranean, he is quite prepared to take the same course with those belonging to the Post Office.

THE other day the *Pester Lloyd* made a sensation by declaring oracularly that Austria could no longer tolerate the anomalous position of mere occupier and administrator of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The time had come for converting occupation into ownership by an agreement with Russia. The declaration might have passed unnoticed but for the announcement in the official *Agence Russe* to the effect that Bosnia and Herzegovina will shortly be incorporated with Austria-Hungary. Although the change would be more nominal than real, the *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks, it would none the less indicate that Austria and Russia had come to terms in view of the imminent partition of the Ottoman Empire.

THE death of General Ney, Duc d'Elchingen, has caused a great sensation in Paris. The Duke left his home in Paris, dined at his club, and all clue to his movements was lost until his body was found at Chatillon, in a large underground room, where the General was accustomed to practise with pistol and carbine. The body lay on the ground, the forehead pierced with a ball, and the right hand still holding a revolver. Another ball had struck the deceased in the region of the heart, but it seemed to have struck some hard substance, as the skin was scarcely touched. The disappearance of the Duke had already led to some extraordinary rumours. Some thought that he had been murdered, others that some mysterious duel had taken place, for the General figured as a witness at the Woestyne trial. As there is no coroner's inquest in France, there seems not much chance of the mystery being cleared up.

MR. BRIGHT has addressed the following letter to the president of the Preston Reform Club, in reference to a speech delivered by the Rev. R. S. Stoney at a church tea-meeting at Bishopham, near Preston :—

House of Commons, Feb. 18.

DEAR SIR,—I have read the report you have sent me of speech of Mr. Stoney. It is a wonderful pouring forth of error and folly. I never read political speeches of the clergy at Tory meetings or banquets without feeling profound commiseration for the congregations to which they minister. If Mr. Stoney is in the pulpit what he is at the tea-party and on the platform, what must be the condition of those who receive from him their weekly teaching of things of the highest moment? Can the State Church furnish nothing better for a parish than Mr. Stoney, or anything more to be regarded with pity than his congregation?—Believe me, yours truly, John Bright.

THE *Standard* occasionally defends established institutions in a very strange fashion. To-day, the *Pall Mall* of the 25th February observes, it pleads for the usual postponement of parliamentary business on Ash Wednesday on two grounds—first, because the past year particularly calls for national humiliation and self-abasement, and, secondly, because if Ash Wednesday be given up, there will be no case for the more important solemnity of the Derby Day. The two great anniversaries, we are informed, have a certain social and political—why not religious?—connection, and their due observance is opposed by the same set of people—"the neo-Radicals." What, may be asked, do the neo-Conservatives think of this kind of thing? Some of them, we fear, will misunderstand this delicate satire, and their arguments next week in the Ash Wednesday debate—if there is to be a debate—will reproduce in earnest its ironical defence of the combined interests of sport and piety.

THE Australian Colonies are meditating some definite steps with regard to the defences of that continent. The enemy they fear most is Russia, acting from her naval stations in the North Pacific, and particularly from Vladivostock, and they demand that the Imperial fleet in the Pacific waters should be increased to and kept at a suitable strength, so as to remove all cause for apprehension from Australian minds when they view the strained relations that exist between England and Russia. The Australian sea-borne commerce is estimated in round numbers at close on £100,000,000 per annum, or at about £40 per annum per head of the Australian population. An intercolonial conference has lately been sitting at Sydney, and among other things it dealt with this question of Colonial defence. The proposal they made was to the effect that the Colonies should undertake the defence of the shipping and the commerce within the ports, with which view they should raise batteries and forts and provide land forces. On the other hand, England was to be asked to put the defence of the seas in an efficient condition, to which end she was to be requested to maintain a larger and more powerful fleet in the Pacific than is now the rule.

HAVING successfully completed the improvement works at the mouth of the Mississippi, Captain Eads is concentrating his energies to the development of a far larger scheme, the construction of a ship railway across the Panama isthmus at Tehuantepec. The scheme consists, briefly, in laying down a sufficient number of rails on gradients not exceeding 1 in 100 from shore to shore, and in placing upon them suitable carriages on which the ship to be traversed can be securely blocked up while it makes its overland transit behind a sufficient number of locomotives to haul the enormous load. Captain Eads has obtained the necessary concession from the Mexican Government, and is now engaged in financing the project, the estimated cost of which is 15,000,000*l*. He has recently made a very characteristic proposal to the United States Government, in which he asks for a guarantee of interest of 6 per cent. per annum on 10,000,000*l*., this guarantee to come into operation after ten miles of the road are built, and a ship weighing 4,000 tons taken safely over that distance and back again. When that has been done the guarantee is to apply to 1,000,000*l*. only, and when another ten miles has been made to 2,000,000*l*., and so on. In consideration of this guarantee Captain Eads gives the following inducements to the United States Government: He offers to transport the war vessels, troops, property, and mails of the United States free; to give to Congress the right to reduce the tolls, provided such reduction shall not prevent the earning of 4 per cent. semi-annual dividends; to give Congress the right to discriminate in favour of the commerce of Mexico and the United States, when fixing the tolls; to agree to transport no vessels or anything contraband of war belonging to any nation at war with the United States; and to pay back to the United States every dollar advanced by her under the guarantee within ten years; and to this end the company is to pay over to her all receipts in excess of a 6 per cent. dividend, the company agreeing that one-half of the gross receipts shall be assumed as the amount of clear profit, out of which dividends are to be paid.

MR. GLADSTONE met with an accident the other day. He and Mrs. Gladstone drove to Marlborough House to attend the dinner-party given by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The snow lay thickly on the ground. On the Premier's return, about eleven p. m., he directed the coachman to drive along St. James's Park to the Park entrance of his official residence in Downing-street. Before alighting, Mr. Gladstone asked a servant whether the ground was slippery. The footman, thinking the inquiry had reference to whether it was freezing, said it was not. Mr. Gladstone at once left the carriage. He had only gone two or three paces when his foot slipped on the snow, and the right hon. gentleman fell backwards, striking his head with considerable force against the garden step. Mr. Gladstone was able to rise without assistance, and had regained his feet before his attendants reached him. The butler immediately came up, and the Premier took his arm, and with his assistance walked into the house. Mr. Gladstone sat down in one of the rooms on the ground floor, and his attendants bathed his head, which was bleeding, with cold water, and applied other simple remedies. Dr. Blake furnished the following facts to the *Central News* :—"About half-past eleven o'clock on Wednesday night one of Mr. Gladstone's servants came for me. I found the right hon. gentleman sitting in a chair in a room on the ground floor. Mr. Gladstone said he was suffering from the effects of a simple accident. I noticed that his shirt and collar were covered with blood, which had proceeded from an incised wound, about two inches in length, on the upper part of his head. The scalp was cut clean through to the bone, but there was no fracture. I bathed the wound and stopped the bleeding, dressing it with surgical bandages. The oozing of the blood was stopped by pressure and the use of cold water. I found Mr. Gladstone perfectly tranquil, and he was in no way affected by the fall—that is to say, he did not seem to be suffering from any shock. I advised his retiring to his bed-room, which is on the second floor, and offered my arm to assist him there. The Premier said he did not require assistance, and he got up and walked upstairs without help from any one. Mrs. and Miss Gladstone came in whilst Mr. Gladstone was sitting downstairs. They were both troubled by the news they had heard, and Mr. Gladstone, on seeing his wife, smiled, and holding out his hand said, 'It is only a slight accident.' The ladies were informed that there was nothing serious to be apprehended, and they soon became quite reassured."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE meeting, which commenced on Friday week, was concluded yesterday. The result of the medal contest, for which the aggregates of matches 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 counted, was that Lieutenant Whitehead, D. Coy., came out first (gold medal) with 317 points for the 99 shots of the course, Colr. Sergt. Melvin, E. Coy., coming second (silver medal) with 309, and L. Corpl. Cumming, B. Coy., third (bronze medal) with 307. The only matches fired yesterday were No. 5, for the National Rifle Association silver medal, at 200, 500, and 600 yards, which was won by Corpl. Marhood, H. Coy, with 85 points—30, 29, and 26: a fair score considering the very unfavourable weather, shifty wind, and changing light, that the marksmen had to contend against and match No. 6., for the gold watch presented by Messrs. Favre, Leuba and Co., which was won by Captain Noble, B. Coy., with 40 out of the possible 60. The scores made yesterday were

MATCH 5.

Distances—200, 500, and 600 yards. Number of shots at each distance—Seven. Position—Any. Entrance fee—One Rupee. Ammunition—*free.*

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Cpl. Marhood*	30	29	26	85
Sgt. Brebner†	29	26	29	84
C. Sgt. Melvin	30	30	23	83
Lieut. Whitehead	32	27	23	82
Vol. J. Fido	29	26	25	80
Lieut. Peaker	25	26	26	77
Sgt. Murray	28	23	26	77
Cpl. Eyres	23	27	26	76
Vol. Major	20	30	25	75
Cpl. McCloughin	29	21	25	75
Sgt. C. A. Fido	26	23	23	72
Capt. Noble	26	27	19	72
L. Cpl. Cummings	30	21	20	71
Sgt. Morris	29	20	21	70
Vol. J. Sharp	30	23	16	69
Cpl. Kees	25	18	21	64
Sgt. Watkins	25	18	17	60
Vol. Warne	28	20	12	60
„ Stephens	21	18	20	59
Sgt. C. J. Hall	16	21	21	58
Vol. Brumley	20	23	14	57
„ W. Almon	23	20	14	57
Cpl. Rodger	15	12	20	47

MATCH 6.

Distance—800 yards. Position—Any. Number of shots—Fifteen. Entrance fee—Two Rupees.

1st Prize, a Gold Watch, value ... Rs. 150
Presented by Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.
2nd Prize, a Cup, value ... Rs. 50
Presented by Messrs. NANSEY KYRAZ & Co.
3rd Prize, value ... Rs. 30
4th „ „ ... „ 20

Names.	Score.	Total.
Capt. Noble, Gold Watch, value Rs. 150 presented by Messrs. Favre Leuba & Co.	4 4 2 3 0 3 2 3 4 2 2 2 4 2 3	40
Vol. J. Fido, Cup, value Rs. 50, presented by Nansey Kyraz & Co.	4 3 2 2 0 0 4 3 2 4 2 3 3 4 3	39
Vol. Stephens, Rs. 30	2 3 2 0 0 0 4 4 4 2 4 3 4 3 4	39
Cpl. Eyres (Rs. 20)	3 3 3 2 3 3 4 3 3 2 0 2 0 4 3	38
Lieut. Whitehead	0 2 0 3 3 2 4 4 2 3 4 3 3 0 4	37
L. Cpl. Cummings	2 2 0 0 4 4 3 4 3 2 3 3 4 0 3	37
Cpl. Marhood	2 0 4 4 0 2 3 4 0 4 3 4 2 2 2	36
Cr. Sgt. Melvin	4 0 2 2 3 0 3 3 0 2 2 3 3 4 2	32
Sgt. Watkins	0 0 2 3 0 4 2 0 3 2 3 3 4 2 3	31
„ C. J. Hall	3 3 4 0 4 0 3 2 4 0 4 0 4 0 0	31
„ Morris	0 4 3 4 0 2 4 0 0 2 3 3 0 2 3	30
„ Murray	0 2 2 0 3 0 3 4 4 0 3 0 3 3 2	28
Vol. J. Sharp	3 0 3 3 0 2 2 2 0 0 3 4 0 3 2	27
Cpl. Rodger	3 2 0 0 0 2 4 0 2 3 3 3 2 0 3	27
„ Kees	2 0 4 0 3 0 2 3 0 4 2 2 0 0 4	26
Lieut. Peaker	2 2 2 0 0 0 4 0 2 3 3 0 2 4 2	26
Vol. Almon	2 0 3 0 4 0 2 0 0 3 4 0 3 4 2	26
„ Warne	0 0 0 4 0 2 0 2 4 4 0 3 2 3 0	24
L. Cpl. McCloughin	0 0 2 0 4 2 0 2 0 4 2 2 3 0 2	23
Vol. Brumley	0 0 0 2 2 3 0 2 3 2 0 3 2 0 3	22
Sgt. Brebner	0 0 0 0 3 2 0 2 2 2 4 2 0 2 0	19
„ C. A. Fido	4 3 2 0 0 2 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0	15

The following are the chief scores made during the meeting. The correct prize-list, as it will be ultimately settled, cannot be arrived at, as men not at present in the first flight in some matches, but who are close up, will be let in for prizes by winners of more than one prize having to choose which they will take, in accordance with the rule that provides for no competitor taking more than Rs. 100, except in one prize.

CHAMPIONSHIP.

Matches.	1	2	3	5	6	Total.
GOLD MEDAL.						
Lieut. Whitehead, D. Co	65	62	71	82	37	317
SILVER MEDAL.						
Col. Sergt. Melvin, E Co	68	64	62	83	32	309
BRONZE MEDAL.						
L. Cpl. Cumming, B Co	68	70	61	71	37	307
Corpl. Marhood, H Co	63	59	63	85	36	306
Sergt. Murray, H Co	68	65	68	77	28	306
Lieut. Peaker, H Co	64	71	67	77	26	305

(Matches restricted to Bombay Companies.)

MATCH A.

200, 600, and 800 yds. ... 21 shots.

1. a cup, value Rs. 150 (presented by Mr. J. P. Watson), Cpl. Hall, B. Coy	60
2. Rs. 50, Lieut. Whitehead, D. Coy	59
3. Rs. 40, Vol. J. Fido, B. Coy	56
4. Rs. 30, „ J. Brumley, B. Coy	53
5. Rs. 20, „ Sgt. C. Fido, D. Coy	53
6. Rs. 10, „ Butler A. Coy	51
7. L. Corpl. Chart, A. Coy	50
8. Corpl. McCloughin C. Coy	50

MATCH B.

200, 600, and 800 yds. ... 21 shots.
(Prizes presented by Qr. Mr. Soundy.)

1. A Rifle, value Rs. 100, Capt. Noble, B. Coy	45
2. A Wine-stand „ 75, Vol. Major D. Coy	45
3. Field-glass „ 50, Sgt. Morris, D. Coy	44
4. Corpl. Eyres, D. Coy	43
5. Sgt. Watkins, D. Coy	43
6. Vol. J. Fido, B. Coy	43

MATCH C.

300, 500, and 700 yds. ... 21 shots.

1. Cup, value Rs. 300, presented by Sir R. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Vol. Major, D. Coy	74
2. Revolver, value Rs. 150, presented by Vol. S. Hodgart, Vol. J. Sharp, E. Coy	66
3. Rs. 60, Corpl. Eyres, D. Coy	64
4. „ 40, Capt. Noble, B. Coy	63
5. „ 30, Sgt. Morris, D. Coy	62
6. „ 20, L. Corpl. Cummings, B. Coy	62
7. „ 15, Vol. Warne, B. Coy	62
8. Vol. J. Fido, B. Coy	62
9. Corpl. Kees, C. Coy	61
10. Vol. Brumley, B. Coy	60

MATCH D.

300, 500, and 700, Yards. ... 21 shots.

1. Cup, value Rs. 150, presented by Major Fraser Hore, Vol. Major, D. Coy	69
2. Cup, value Rs. 75, presented by Major Hore, Capt. Noble, B. Coy	64
3. Rs. 30, Lieut. Whitehead, D. Coy	62
4. „ 20, Sergt. Watkins, D. Coy	62
5. „ 15, Lieut. Ross, F. Coy	62
6. „ 10, Vol. J. Fido, B. Coy	61
7. Corpl. McCloughin, C. Coy	59
8. Vol. J. Sharp, E. Coy	59
9. Sgt. Morris, D. Coy	58
10. L. Cpl. Cummings, B. Coy	58
11. Cl. Sgt. Jefferries, B. Coy	57

MATCH 1.

200, 600, and 800 yards, I ... 21 shots.

1. Cup, valued Rs. 100 (presented by H. E. the Governor), Sgt. Murray, H. Coy	68
2. Rs. 50, L. Cpl. Cumming, B. Coy	68
3. „ 30, Cl. Sgt. Melvin, E. Coy	68
4. „ 15, Sgt. Watkins	66
5. „ 10, Sgt. Hall	66
6. Lieut. Whitehead, D. Coy	65
7. Sergt. Brebner, P. Coy	54
8. Corpl Eyres, D. Coy	64
9. Lieut. Peaker, H. Coy	64
10. Corpl Kees, C. Coy	63
11. Vol. Almon, D. Coy	61

MATCH 2.

300, 500 and 700 yards ... 21 shots.

1. Cup, value Rs. 180 (presented by Messrs. Treacher & Co.), Lieut. Peaker, H. Coy	71
2. L. Corpl. Cummings, B. Coy	70
3. Rs. 50, Corpl. McCloughin, C. Coy	65
4. „ 30, Corpl. Murray, H. Coy	65
5. „ 20, Corpl. Hall, B. Coy	64
6. „ 15, Vol. J. Sharp, E. Coy	64
7. „ 10, Cl. Sgt. Melvin, E. Coy	64
8. „ 5, Vol. Kees, C. Coy	63
9. Sgt. Watkins, D. Coy	63
10. Vol. Warne, B. Coy	63
11. Lieut. Brebner, H. Coy	62

MATCH 3.

300, 500, and 700 yards— ... 21 shots.

1. Cup, value Rs. 150 (presented by Messrs. Hamilton & Co.), Vol. J. Fido, B. Coy	71
2. Rs. 50, Lieut. Whitehead, D. Coy	71
3. „ 30, Corpl. Murrary, H. Coy	68
4. „ 20, Vol. Stephens, D. Coy	68
5. „ 10, Corpl Kees, C. Coy	67
6. Lieut. Peaker, H. Coy	67
7. Vol. Brumley, B. Coy	66
8. Corpl. Eyres, D. Coy	65
9. Sergt. Watkins, D. Coy	64
10. Corpl. Marhood, H. Coy	36

MATCH 4.

(For second-class shots)

1. L. Corpl Gordon, D. Coy	23
2. Vol. J. Hanen	21
3. Vol. Barrett, D. Coy	21
4. Sgt. Watkins, E. Coy	19

MATCH 5.

200, 500, and 600 yards.—21 shots (Wimbledon targets).

1. Vol. Marhood, H. Coy, National R. A. Silver Medal	85
2. Sgt. Brebner, H. Coy, Cup presented by Genl. Hewett	84
3. Col. Sgt. Melvin, E. Coy	83
4. Lieut. Whitehead, D. Coy	82

MATCH 6.

800 yards—15 shots.

1. Captain Noble, B. Coy, gold watch presented by Messrs. Favre Leuba and Co	40
2. Vol. J. Fido B. Coy, cup, value Rs. 50, presented by Messrs. Nansee Khyraz and Co	39
3. Vol. W. Stephens, D. Coy, Rs. 30	39
4. Corpl. Eyres, D. Coy, Rs. 20	38
5. Lieut. Whitehead, D. Coy	37
6. L. Corpl. Cummings, B. Coy	37

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* National Rifle Association silver medal
† Cup presented by General Hewett.

KANDAHAR AND THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is high time that some one, like your correspondent "X.," challenged the audacious assertions on the above subject so industriously circulated by Colonel Malleson since his return home. "X." implies by his enquiry, "Is there the slightest foundation for such a statement?" that those assertions by the notorious place-hunter in question are baseless. I would put it that they are gross misrepresentations and reckless exaggerations. The clever Colonel would know how to put leading questions, and to whom it was safe to put them. It is not needful to charge him with downright falsity; but it is plain that, like too many other time-servers of the period, he has so confused his brains with his new-found zeal for Jingoism that he cannot see straight. You will observe that in the *pseudo* quotations given by him his native interlocutors speak pure Mallesonese. The dishonourable process of eliciting "opinion" is revealed by the whole tone and pose of the replies. As one response to "X.," I take the first native journal that comes to hand, the *Indu Prakash*, which has the following in its last Monday's issue :—

COL. MALLESON ON KANDAHAR.—We see that Col. Malleson, late Guardian of the Maharaja of Mysore, has been writing to the English papers to say that the view of the natives of India as regards the retention of Kandahar is, so far as he could personally ascertain, quite opposed to the proposed abandonment of the place. This may be correct, as far as the Colonel's experience goes, but we doubt very much whether it is at all the view which the natives of India really take of the question. As far as the educated sections of the native communities go, there can be no denying that *they are to a man opposed to the annexation policy*—and that not on any political, but simply financial grounds. But the uneducated classes have, it may be safely asserted, no opinion to give on the subject. They know nothing of it; and if a European gentleman in the gallant Colonel's position were to consult them on the question, the probability is that they won't know what to say. Let Col. Malleson *put the question in its proper light before them*—let him tell them that if Kandahar be annexed India shall have to pay for the Government, &c., and then he will find where the natives feel that their shoe pinches.

Native Opinion is still more emphatic in its denial. It asked a fortnight ago, in reply to Colonel Malleson's absurd statements—"Who are these fools who wish to cut their own throats?" In its last Sunday's issue it points out that although Colonel Malleson spent a considerable time in Bombay, it cannot ascertain he met a single native citizen capable of giving any intelligible reply to the political question on hand. And this virtually settles the value of the audacious manifesto that the gallant but "too much" zealous Colonel flaunted at the organised St. James's Hall meeting. He did not dare to indicate the status or quality of a single one of his Mysore or other native interlocutors. That manifesto was, in effect, a scandalous imposition.—ANGLO-INDIAN.

CRICKET AT KANDAHAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MARCH 5.

TO-DAY a match was played between one officer and the staff serjeants, and sergeants of the F. Battery, 2nd Brigade R. A., against the officers, staff serjeants, and serjeants of H. M.'s 63rd Regiment, under the Picket Hill, which resulted in a creditable victory for the former, as will be seen by the following score.

F. 2 R. A.
FIRST INNINGS.

Serjt. Major Wark	b Thompson	68
Serjt. Wickham	b Threadgould	2
Lieut. Bunbury	b Thompson	24
Serjt. Bolton	ct Threadgould	22
Serjeant Port	b Threadgould	3
Serjeant Little	b Threadgould	14
Serjeant Ivory	b Threadgould	0
Farrier Serjt. Stanley	ct O'Brien	5
Qr. Mr. Serjt. Cowley	Not out	5
Serjeant Arber	Hit Wicket	3
	Byes	2
	Leg Byes	4
	Wide Balls	3
	Total	155

H. M.'S 63RD REGIMENT.
FIRST INNINGS.

Lieut. Codenton	b Bunbury	0
Serjt. Robinson	b Wark	5
Serjt Thomson	ct Bunbury	5
Serjt. Sutherland	b Wark	1
Serjt Major Threadgould	b Bunbury	8
Serjt. Mulcaster	b Bunbury	27
Serjt. Deakin	b Wark	1
Serjt Routh	ct Wark	1
Lieut. Quinn	Not Out	8
Lieut. Gardner	b Wark	2
Lieut. O'Brien	b Wark	1
	Byes	1
	Leg Byes	2
	Total	62

SECOND INNINGS.

Serjt. Sutherland	b Wark	14
Serjt. Major Threadgould	b Bolton	1
Serjt. Routh	b Bolton	3
Serjt. Deakin	ct Wark	8
Serjt. Mulcaster	Run out Wark	1
Serjt. Robinson	Run out Wark	4
Lieut. Cunnington	Run out Bolton	0
Lieut. O'Brien	b Wark	0
Lieut. Quinn	Run out Wark	1
Serjt Price	b Bolton	0
Serjt. Sutherland (For Thomson)	Not out	
	Byes	2
	Total	34
	Grand Total	96

Thus winning by one innings and 59 runs, which would seem the more creditable, considering that in a regiment of infantry they have a larger field to choose from, having over 50 staff sergeants and sergeants, whereas in a battery of artillery there are only 9, and consequently all must play.

It is to be hoped they will all soon be able to play a friendly game of cricket in India.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA AND HUNT SKY RACES—1881.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH, 1881.

STEWARDS.—Colonel M. Willoughby, Hon. J. N. Graham, R. Roberts, Esq., N. S. Symons, Esq., Captain Moore, 4th King's Own, A. B. Mein, Esq., Marine Battalion, J. L. Mackay, Esq., J. Littleton Symons, Esq.

FIRST RACE.—"Gymkhana Pony Steeplechase."—For all untrained Arab and C. B. ponies 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 11 stone; 7 lbs. allowed for every inch under. Course about ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 5. Rs. 50 added.

Mr. Gethyn's	b c b p	Crab	Owner.
Mr. Le Petit's	c b p	Cafe au Lait	Do.
Mr. Kuper's	ch c b p	Lucifer	....
Mr. R. C.'s	ch c b m	La Reclame	Owner.
Mr. N. S. Symons'	b c b p	Flycatcher	Do.
Mr. Bell's	bl c b p	Punch	....
Mr. Gray's	r c b p	The Leper	Owner.
Mr. Talbot's	g c b p	Sportsman	Do.
Mr. Nicholson's	b c b p	Haout	Owner

SECOND RACE.—"Hunt Steeplechase."—For all untrained horses that have been regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds. Arabs and C. B. horses to carry catch weights over 11 stone. Walers' catch weights over 12-7. S. C. about 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 10. Rs. 125 added.

Mr. Kilnwick's	g c b m	Countess	Mr. Gray.
Mr. R. C.'s	b a h	The Baccha	Owner.
Mr. Cuff's	b w g	Siankos	....
Mr. N. S. Symons'	b a h	Kingfisher	Owner.
Mr. Taffy's	w a	Galloway Dewi Wyn	Mr. W. Pocket.
Mr. Cooper's	....	Mare Polly	Owner.
Mr. T.'s	b a h	Loafer	....

THIRD RACE.—"Gymkhana Poney Stakes."—For all untrained C. B. ponies 13-2 and under Weights as in No. 1. ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 5. Rs. 50 added.

Mr. Gethyn's	b c b p	Crab	Owner
Mr. Le Petit's	c b p	Cafe au Lait	Do.
Mr. Kuper's	ch c b p	Lucifer	....
Mr. N. S. Symons'	b c b p	Skittles	Owner
Mr. Bell's	b l c b p	Punch	....
Mr. Gray's	r c b p	The Leper	Owner
Mr. Ryanis	c b p	Hopeful	....

FOURTH RACE.—"Hacks Stakes"—For all untrained Arab and C. B. hacks. Catch weights over 11 stone. ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 10. Rs. 100 added.

Mr. A. W. Lyon's	g p h	Cabin Boy	....
Mr. Linton (nominates) Dr. Clarkson's	c h a h	Baby	Mr. Linton
Mr. Weber's	b a h	Selim	Owner
Mr. N. S. Symons'	b a h	Kingfisher	Owner
Mr. Phayre's	a h	Lottery	Owner
Mr. L.'s	g a h	Sydney	....
Mr. T.'s	b a h	Loafer	....

1. The 1st race will be held at 4-30 p.m.; the 2nd at 5; the 3rd at 5-30; and the 4th, 6 p.m.

2. Carriages must enter the Sea-face from the Chowpatty end, and drive along the side of the Ride up to the enclosure.

3. Cards of the races will be obtainable on the ground at 4 as. each.

4. Lotteries on the second day's racing will be held at the Gymkhana immediately after to-day's Races.

HONY. SECY.

36, Elphinstone-circle.

DIVINE SERVICE.

IN THE HARBOUR.

CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday at 11 a. m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend. Also in the European General Hospital at 1 p. m., and in the library of the Bunder at 10-20 a. m., Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 6 p. m.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock on board the ship Narcissus. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-20 a. m., and Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a. m. precisely.

TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

SUNDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1881.

7-30 a. m. Holy Communion, with sermon. Hymns 85 and 107.

6 p. m. Evening Prayer and sermon. Hymns 108, 92, and 91.

A course of sermons on "Some aspects of our Lord's humiliations" will be preached on the Sunday evenings in Lent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending March 12, 1881.

Open 1,448 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,25,319	0	0
Merchandise	5,67,331	0	0
Electric Telegraph	4,742	0	0
Total Rs.	6,97,392	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,275½ miles ... Total Rs.	5,37,056	0	0
Increase	1,60,336	0	0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Chiarini's Circus, 3-30 p. m.
Gymkhana Sky-races, Sea-face, 4-30 p. m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Ladies' Gymkhana, this evening.
Bombay Native General Library, meeting of members at Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Little Em'ly," 9 p. m.
Chiarini's Circus, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Joseph Viney (s), from Cardiff; I. G. Dalhousie (s), Kurrachee; Roumania (s), Liverpool.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Bheemah (hulk), to Abass; Deepdale (s), Liverpool; Sunbeam (s), Callias; Huzara (s), K. Coast and Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Corsica entered, and the Sunbeam left the dock on Thursday.

LADIES' GYMKHANA.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play at the Ladies' Gymkhana this evening.

TULSI LAKE.—The height of water in the Tulsi Lake up to 6 a. m. on Sunday, the 13th instant, was 32'45 feet.

ARRIVAL.—Savatreebai, the mother of H. H. the Raja of Sawunt Warree, arrived in Bombay on Thursday last, accompanied by thirty armed followers, and has taken up her residence at Loharchawl.

DR. MURRAY MITCHELL.—We understand that the Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell, who is at present in Bombay, will preach the annual Missionary Sermon in the Free Church, Esplanade, on Sabbath (to-morrow) evening at 6 o'clock.

DR. KNAPP.—We have been requested to state that Dr. Knapp, late Professor of Anatomy at the Grant College, was among the passengers by the mail-steamer on Thursday. A number of his friends gathered at the bunder to bid Dr. Knapp farewell.

THE DALHOUSIE.—The I. G. steamer Dalhousie, Captain W. Powell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 15th inst., with the following officers :—Lieut. Houghton, 24th Foot, Surg. Major Bradford, A. M. D., Surg. Lewis, A. M. D. She also had on board Surg. Clarkson, I. M. D., and Mr. Coles, Customs Dept.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Bewa Seedool, a ghorawalla in the employ of Mr. Francis of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was on Thursday last thrown from his master's dog-cart while driving along the Elphinstone Bunder-road, in consequence of the horse suddenly taking fright and bolting. The ghorawalla was injured and was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Luximon Ganoo, a reputed thief, was yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Moriarty, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with being a notoriously bad liver and a reputed thief. The prisoner, on failing to find security in a sum of Rs. 500, and two sureties in Rs. 250 each, was sentenced to a term of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

GUN-MAKERS IN BOMBAY.—"King's Own" writes to the *Asian* :—In your issue of the 1st instant, "Still Shot" complains that whenever his rifle or fowling-piece requires repairing, he cannot get the work done in Bombay. The Armourer Serjeant of the 4th Regiment, now at Colaba, asks me to state that he can execute repairs of any part of rifle or shot gun. In proof of this, he gave great satisfaction to the many gentlemen who patronised him at Poona last year.

ASSAULTS.—Guffoor Ismail was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of assaulting with a stick Cassim Ismail at his oil-shop on the Erskine-road on the evening of the 16th instant. He was fined Rs. 50, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. He was further bound over in a sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace.—Mahomed Ally Currimsee was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of assaulting Cooverjee Ruttonsee on the same date at Dongree-molla. He was also fined Rs. 50, and further bound over in a sum of Rs. 300, and two sureties of Rs 150 each, for his future good behaviour.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAL.—Maharaja Sir Runodeep Singh Rana Bahadoor, the Prime Minister of Nepal, together with the Ranees of Nepal and a large retinue of armed followers, left Bombay by a special train from the Byculla railway station at 7-10 p. m. yesterday. His Excellency was accompanied by the Assistant Resident accredited to Khatmandu, and also by Major Wise, the Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police, who proceeded in charge of the special train, which is timed to arrive at Jubbulpore at 3 p. m. to-morrow, and at Benares on the afternoon of Tuesday. The Byculla railway station presented a scene of unusual bustle yesterday afternoon. The down-line platform was covered with baggage of all kinds, and the railway authorities and the railway police had some difficulty in preserving order. A guard of honour, consisting of a detachment of H. M.'s 26th Regt. N. I., with band and colours, paraded outside the station. Sir Runudeep Singh was received at the platform by Mr. J. Pollen, Under-Secretary to Government, and by Mr. Shunker Pandoorung Pandit, Oriental Translator. The Ranees, with their female attendants, arrived at the station about half an hour before the departure of the train, and were conveyed to their carriage under a large curtain. A salute of 19 guns is to be fired from the Saluting Battery at daybreak this morning, to notify His Excellency's departure.

THE COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the association was held yesterday, at 3-30 p.m., in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. John Marshall presiding. There were present Mr. Campbell (W. and A. Graham and Co.), Mr. Glade (Knoop and Co.), Mr. Comber, (Lyon & Co.), Mr. Stainer (Volkart Brothers), Mr. Booth (Booth and Co.), Mr. Cassels (Peel, Cassels and Co.), Mr. Breul, (Benn, Ashley and Co.), Mr. Moore (T. H. Moore and Co.), Mr. Moir (Lang, Moir and Co.), Mr. Harvey (Harvey and Sabapathy), Mr. Huson (the Mofussil Company, Limited), Mr. Vizbhookhundas (Narandas Rajaram and Co.), Mr. Dolatram (Nathoobhai Soorchund).

The Chairman said that before proceeding with the business before the meeting, he had to bring a new member for election before them, namely Messrs. P. Chrystal and Company. Votes were take by ballot in the usual way, and Messrs. Chrystal and Co. were duly elected.

The Chairman then said that the object of the meeting was in connection with a telegram sent by the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association reporting on the standard of Oomravattee forwarded to them. As there was some difference in the committee on the subject, it was thought advisable to bring it before a full meeting of the Association. As they were all aware, the standards of Oomras had deteriorated, and it was now for them to decide whether they should continue in the same state, or should be immediately revised. The Chairman thought it was necessary to make up fresh standards altogether, and that they ought to be enforced as soon as they were revived. He was also of opinion that the standards of the Association should not be given to members for reference, but kept under lock and key, for the purposes of arbitration only. So much interest was taken this year in the affairs of the Association by the members that the committee did not exercise their right as freely as they otherwise would, and consequently thought fit to lay the matter before them. The Chairman concluded by saying that they were required to revise the standards, as their rules laid down that the committee shall make their standards correspond, as far as possible, with those of Liverpool.

It was then proposed by Mr. Cheetham, and seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the committee be requested to make up fresh standards of Oomras with as little delay as possible. Carried unanimously.

After some discussion, the following proposition was also adopted :—It was proposed by Mr. Glade, and seconded by Mr. Moore, that a double set of standards be made, one set for the convenience of members for reference, and the other to be kept under lock and key, for arbitration only.

The meeting then separated.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 17.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LIABILITY OF AN ALLEGED AGENT.

SALLAYBIN EBRAHIM SENA *vs.* BHAWONJEE THACKERSEY.

A RULE was obtained, some time in January last, calling upon the defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained from disposing of his two hundred and fifty bags of wheat lying on the Port Trust Bunder; also an interim injunction was granted restraining the defendant, or his agents, from removing the bags. The rule came on for argument to-day. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for one Thakersey Dewraj, alleged to be the Bombay agent of the defendant; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff, in his affidavit, stated that he had obtained a decree against the defendant in the suit some time ago; that the defendant was keeping out of the way to delay the execution of the decree; that he possessed two hundred and fifty bags of wheat lying on the Port Trust Bunder and purchased by his agent Thakersey; and that he intended to raise money on the wheat by sending it up-country, after drawing a bill against the goods, and appropriate the proceeds to his own use. Some other affidavits of native traders were filed by the plaintiff to show that Thakersey Dewraj had made several purchases of wheat on different occasions from them as the agent of his son, the defendant, who lived in Khandesh, and that they had signed acknowledgments, in writing, of the payments made by Thakersey, in the book of the defendant. Thakersey filed an affidavit denying that he was the agent of the defendant at the time of the service of the *rule nisi* upon him. He did conduct and manage the affairs of the defendant in Bombay, as his agent, up to within a few days before the 9th of October last, when he (the defendant) came to Bombay and removed from the custody of Thakersey all the books and papers relating to his business here, which had proved unprofitable. Thakersey after that time ceased to act as agent, and did business on his own account. The defendant had no share or interest in the purchases of wheat that he had since made, and the allegations in the affidavits filed by the plaintiff on his behalf that they were made by Thakersey as the agent of the defendant at Khandeish, and that he had obtained written acknowledgments of the payments in the books of his principal (the defendant) were false.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, said that he thought the bags of wheat were purchased by Thakersy, not as the agent or servant of the defendant, but on his own account, and that, so far, nothing was done by the defendant, or any one else, to defraud his creditors. The rule was therefore discharged, with costs.

THE TREATMENT OF PLAGUE.

WE have received the following communication from the Foreign Office :—In consequence of the appearance of plague, Kerbela and Nejef, and the neighbourhood, have been placed under quarantine. The following notes on the character and treatment of the plague will be found interesting :—From the perusal of a medical work published in England some years ago, it would appear that the malady that broke out in 1877 in Resht belonged to that class of diseases known under the denomination of zymotic diseases, of which there are about ten or ten different sorts. Small-pox measles, scarlet fever, typhus, typhoid, and the plague are the most important of these diseases. The distinctive character of these ailments is, to begin with, a burning and continuous fever, followed by an eruption all over, or swelling in certain parts of the body. None of these diseases, except in very rare cases, declare themselves more than once in the same individual; none of them can be attributed to spontaneous generation. They all require the germ of the disorder, of whatever special nature it may be, to be introduced into the system, and by this means to develop itself, like a grain of wheat put into the soil; and it has been proved that, however unwholesome may be the atmosphere and offensive the above, if the germs are not forthcoming that particular disease will not manifest itself. Some of these epidemics, and more particularly small-pox and typhus, are more catching when the patient is in convalescence, at a time when the pustules begin to dry up and expoliation takes place, when infinitesimal particles of skin tainted with the germs of the disease are wafted into space to settle on those, around, who, in their turn, are attacked by the malady. The virus of these zymotic diseases is of so virulent a nature that the finest point of a needle besmeared with the least atom of this poison, out of a small-pox pustule for instance, and then inserted under the skin of a healthy subject, is sufficient to generate small-pox in the latter in its most deadly form. It requires a certain time for the seed thus sown to germinate, and the first symptoms of the virus having taken effect are, as it has been observed above, a burning fever. All zymotic diseases may with precautions be prevented from spreading, and it is easier to stamp them off than to cure them. To be enabled to destroy the effect, you must know where the cause lies. When a disease of the nature enumerated above has declared itself in a particular locality, it spreads by contact or by the emanations of the body, or by the inhalations of the sick or of the dead, all of which are susceptible of transmitting the germs of the disease. Thence the first steps to be taken in order to arrest the dissemination of these evils are the isolation of the patients, who should be immediately separated from the rest of the inhabitants; for if they are allowed to remain in their own dwellings, they are brought in contact with others, to whom they will most likely communicate the disease. With a view to bringing about this suggestion more effectually, it would be advisable to select one or two such houses in the town where all patients suffering from any of the abovenamed diseases, but more especially from the plague, may be taken, and taken care of by attendants who have already had the disease. With regard to the burial of the dead, it is most desirable that three or four plots of ground out of the town should be specially set apart for that purpose; and in order that the bodies of the dead may not be desecrated by wild beasts, these cemetries should be properly enclosed, and the graves dug deeper than they are under the present regulations. No burials, under any protext, should be allowed to take place in the town during the prevalence of epidemic; and it is moreover of vital importance that all accumulated filth and rubbish heaped up in out-of-the-way corners be cleared away, and that the cess-pools be disinfected by the free use of vitriol, naphtha, or carbolic acid. In places like Resht, where wells and cess-pools are in close proximity, it is more than probable that in many instances zymotic diseases have been generated through the absorption into the system of contaminated water; it would thence be advisable to let the people know that they would do well to procure their drinking water from wholesome sources, or to boil it before drinking it, particularly that which is drawn from wells in the lower part of the town.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 7th instant.

Resumed consideration of letter from Mr. H. E. Jacomb, dated 28th February, intimating his intention to call the attention of the Trustees to the question of the foot-path being made by the Municipality. Read also letter from Mr. H. E. Jacomb, dated 2nd instant, stating that he wishes to have recorded his protest against the action taken by the Trust with regard to this foot-path. Resolution.—A committee consisting of the Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. Graham, Messrs. Mathew and Jacomb is appointed to meet the municipal officers, with authority to settle as to whether the construction of the foot-path should be allowed to proceed and up to what point, and to make such recommendation as they may see fit with regard to the proposed exchange of land.

Read Government resolution No. 2, dated 5th January stating that the Government of India having decided that it is no longer necessary to retain the hydraulic lift at Hog Island as an Imperial establishment, would be glad to learn whether the Port Trust would be willing to take over the lift and utilize it for local purposes. They further state that it is not proposed to make any charge against the Trust should they take over the lift in transfer. Read report by Port Officer, dated 7th January. He forwards an estimate of the cost of repairs to the lift at present needed, amounting to Rs. 33,050. Read minutes of Trustees to whom papers were circulated. Read further report by the Port Officer, dated 7th March, showing that the expenses in connection with the lift must be heavy, and that they would not be recouped by the charges levied upon vessels for its use. Resolution.—Copy of the Port Officer's reports should be sent to Government with an intimation that the Trustees are unable to accept the offer of Government.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 5th February, stating with regard to the Trustees' proposal to put in order and make over to the Municipality certain roads on Elphinstone Estate west of Frere road, that it will be better to wait until the Trustees are in a position to transfer *all* the roads west of Frere road, as it will be inconvenient to the Municipality to take over a portion of them. He further states that if all the roads west of Frere-road are taken over, the Municipality will require Rs. 12,000 out of the rebate of Rs. 15,000. Read report by Resident Engineer stating that if a division of the rebate be made according to the area of roads taken over and proposed to be taken over by the Municipality and retained by the Trust, Rs. 8,550 would be the allowance to the Municipality and Rs. 6,450 to the Trust. Seeing, however, that there is considerable traffic on some of the roads taken over by the Municipality, he suggests that Rs. 10,000 of the rebate go to the Municipality and Rs. 5,000 to the Trust. He estimates that it will cost Rs. 5,600 to maintain the roads remaining in the possession of the Trust during the ensuing year. Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that there is no immediate prospect of the roads coloured green being made over, and a rebate of Rs 5,000, instead of Rs. 3,000, should be claimed. The figures on which this amount is arrived at should be communicated to the Municipal Commissioner.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 22nd February, stating that there is no rate for bales of waste in the dock schedule, but that it follows the rate for the pure article. Cotton waste is thus charged 1½ anna per bale, and wool waste 4 annas per bale. He recommends that a uniform rate of 1½ anna per bale be charged for cotton, wool, and twist waste. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee concurring in the recommendation. Resolution.—The proposed uniform rate for cotton, wool, and twist waste is sanctioned.

Read letter from the secretaries and treasurers, Indian Press Company, dated 2nd Febuary, stating that their constituents Messrs. E. Spinner and Co. claim a refund of Rs. 134-11-6, on account of wharfage fees paid during the year ended 30th June, 1880, the usual rate of 1 anna per bale having been levied, while by the press company's lease they are entitled to ship at half an anna per bale. Read reports by Traffic Manager, dated 4th and 17th February. Read minutes of members of Bunders Committee. Resolution.—The secretaries of the Indian Press Company should be informed that the Trustees are unable to recognise a claim of this nature, made after so long a time has elapsed, which it appears now to be impossible to substantiate.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 2nd March, forwarding a letter from the secretaries and agents Bombay Ice Company with reference to the soil being excavated from their tank. He considers that the Trust should bear the cost of removing the excavated material to plots on Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, coloured yellow, on a plan which he forward; estimated cost Rs. 160. Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 22nd February, directing attention to a pipe which carries off refuse water from Mr. Manockjee Petit's dyeing factory in Mahim woods, and which discharges on the foreshore belonging to the Trustees. Read minutes by members of Land Committee. Major Merewether recommends that Mr. Manockjee Petit be requested to remove the pipe, or else to pay a nominal charge of Re. 1 per annum for permission to retain it in its present position. Mr. Jacomb further recommends that the Trustees reserve full power to direct the removal of the pipe, should they deem such a course, for any cause, expedient. The other members concur in these recommendations. Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land Committee are approved.

Read letter from Mr. F. C. Lafond, dated 21st January, applying for a lease for 20 years of 1,600 square yards land between Wodehouse-road and the railway siding leading to Sassoon Dock. Read letter from Mr. F. C. Lafond, dated 24th January, stating that he is not able to pay more than Re. 1 per square yard per annum for the land. Read letter from Traffic Manager, dated 23rd February, recommending that a lease be granted at the rate named. Read memo. by Resident Engineer, dated 25th February, estimating the value of the shed at present on the ground at Rs. 1,000. Read minutes of members of Land Committee. Resolution.—The site applied for should be offered at Re. 1 per square yard per annum for twenty years, and the shed should be offered him for Rs. 1,000; if Mr. Lafond will not agree to purchase the shed at this price, it should be removed by the Resident Engineer.

The Secretary reported that the new Port Trust Amendment Act has, in addition to the 1879 Act, been referred to as the authority under which it is proposed to issue debentures, and that the form sent to Government for approval has been altered accordingly. Read Government Resolution No. 125, dated 7th instant, intimating that the form of debenture is approved, with a slight alteration suggested by the Government solicitor. Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the daughter of the late Gopinath Morojee, shroff in Trustee's office, dated 18th February, asking that some allowance be paid to her, as she and Gopinath's sister are left destitute by his death. Read minutes of members of the Establishment Committee. Resolution.—A gratuity of Rs 300 should be granted.

Read memo. from Secretary to Government, dated 28th February, calling for a report from the Trustees on a letter from the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, dated 21st February, asking for immunity from payment of port dues on their yachts. Resolution.—The Trustees are willing that the yachts of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club should be exempted from payment of port dues.

Read letter from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., dated 7th instant, addressed, to the Port Officer, stating that the Hispania will arrive from Kurrachee on the evening of 7th, and asking that arrangements be made to dock her by the 3 a. m. tide on the 8th. Read reply from Port Officer, of same date, stating that he cannot comply with their request, as he does not consider that it would be prudent to attempt to dock the Hispania on the 3 a. m. tide. Read letter from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., of same date, pointing out that the Hispania will lose a whole day, and thus be unable to keep her advertised date of sailing, if she be not docked on the morning of the 8th, and stating that they are prepared to take all risk of damage she may sustain. They further mention that she is booked full of passengers, so that it is of the utmost importance that she keep her date of sailing. Read memo. by the Port Officer, dated 7th inst., referring the correspondence for instructions and reiterating his opinion that it would not be safe to dock the Hispania on the morning tide, as she is a large vessel and does not draw much water, and because it will be dark at the time. It was proposed by Mr. Kittredge that Messrs. Graham and Co.'s request be complied with. It was proposed as an amendment that the advice of the Port Officer be acted upon. On a vote being taken, the amendment was carried.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Report by Consulting Engineer, dated 3rd December, on the cost of a 20-ton floating lift in Prince's Dock: estimated cost Rs. 100,000.

Report by Resident Engineer, dated 29th January, estimating the cost of fitting a barge with a 10-ton derrick at Rs. 10,783.

Report by Dock Superintendent, dated 15th February, stating that there are comparatively few lifts between 1½ ton and 10 tons, and that a floating lift, to be of much use, should be for not less than 20 tons. Read minutes by members of Dock Committee. They are unanimously of opinion that no further action should be taken in the matter until the necessity for an additional lift for heavy weights becomes more apparent. Note.—It is proposed to act on this recommendation.

Pilotage statement for the week ending 4th instant:—

17 vessels piloted into harbour.
30 „ „ out of „
9 „ transported.
2 „ attended to.

Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock for the week ending 3rd instant :—

7 square-rigged vessels entered.
6 „ „ left.
8 „ „ remaining in dock.
3 native craft entered.
2 „ „ left.
2 „ „ remaining in dock.

A RAILWAY ON THE ICE.

A DETAILED account is given in one of the French papers of the railway which, as the *Golos* lately announced, has been started on the ice of the Gulf of Finland. This novel line has been constructed by an industrial society, and look about two months to build. It was opened on the 13th of February, and is expected to remain in working order till the time when the ice begins to melt in this month. It has a length of 22 kilometres, or nearly 14 miles, and extends from the small town of Oranienbaum, where it is connected with the Baltic Railway, to the fortress of Cronstadt. The permanent way, if the term may be allowed, is provided by the ice, which is of immense thickness, and the rails are laid on sleepers in the ordinary manner. It has been calculated that the railway will bear a weight of 150 tons, travelling over it at a good speed—that is to say, an engine and rolling stock weighing 50 tons, and a burden of 100 tons in passengers and merchandise. The first journey was made from Oranienbaum to Cronstadt and back without any accident, and immense excitement was naturally caused on the arrival of the train. The passengers who included the officials and most of the persons connected with the enterprise, halted about midway between the shore and the island, and getting out on the ice sang a solemn *Te Deum* in the vast expanse of frozen sea. The experiment is one which, it is needless to say, has its significance from a military as well as a commercial point of view.

THE OCCUPATION OF KANDAHAR.

THE following extracts are taken from a blue-book (lately presented to Parliament), containing papers relating to the occupation of Kandahar :—

SIR DONALD STEWART.

COVERING as he does the roads from Eastern Persia and Herat, as well as that from Kabul and Ghazni Kandahar is no doubt a position of much importance. The features of the country in the immediate vicinity of the city are favourable for defence; but its occupation by us would entail the establishment of strong posts on the Helmand and at Khelat i-Ghilzai *at least*, bringing the intervening districts under our control. Assuming, however, the retention of the country embraced within the limits here indicated, we do not thereby obtain a satisfactory frontier, because it would be impossible to guard such a long and exposed line without a series of military or police posts as connecting links. While recognising the strategical importance of Kandahar, its occupation now would, in my opinion, be a mistake even from a military point of view, seeing we could at any moment lay our hands on it from our base in Pishin; I am aware that military critics of high authority consider the retention of Kandahar to be essential to the security of our frontier, on the ground apparently that the Afghans might some day construct works at that place, which would neutralise the advantages which our proximity to it would give us; this is, no doubt, a possible contingency, but it does not counterbalance the immediate and very patent disadvantage of a premature occupation, and our engagements with the Afghan State will be on a very unsatisfactory footing, if they do not make due provision to meet contingencies of this character. As a purely military question, therefore, the possession of Kandahar would, in my opinion, place us in a false position, and in point of fact be a source of great weakness to us. The political objections to the retention of Kandahar in opposition to the wishes of the Afghans seem to me to be very strong. For many years our policy in India has ceased to be an aggressive one, and this policy has been avowed in the utterances of Government during the present war; it follows, therefore, that on principle we ought not to annex a rood of land that is not really essential to the security of our frontier; to do otherwise would be to discredit us in the estimation of the world. It has been suggested that we might hold Kandahar by an amicable agreement with the Afghan Government, and if this could be arranged it would be unobjectionable; but I am inclined to think that this is the last thing the Afghans would be disposed to accede to. Though the people of this province profess to be tired of the Barakzai rule it must not be assumed that they are prepared to receive us with favour; so far as I am in a position to judge they detest us cordially, and I am under the impression that our immunity from anything like organised opposition is largely due to the fact that our dealings with the people are taken as an indication that our occupation is a temporary one only. As regards the unpopularity of the Barakzai regime, it should be recollected that the military force employed in the province for many years has been of insignificant strength, a fact that discredits the idea of an oppressive or very obnoxious system of government. It has been further alleged, by high authority, that the occupation of Kandahar would be a final settlement of the frontier question; but if there is one point more than another on which it would be safe to venture a prophesy, it is that circumstances would necessitate further movements at no distant date, until some natural boundary has been reached; indeed, the most fatal of the objections to Kandahar as a frontier is its want of defined and defensible boundaries. By restricting our advance to Pishin we have a strong and, in most respects, a satisfactory frontier, and in that position we can lay our hands on Kandahar at any moment, and this being so, I fail to see why we should anticipate events by undertaking a costly, onerous, and troublesome charge, involving, as it must do, the government of a large province inhabited by a warlike, fanatical, and turbulent population, whose independence it is our interest to support and foster, and whose friendship we should do our utmost to secure.

SIR THOMAS ERSKINE PERRY.

If I were asked for an opinion as to the instructions to be issued to the Indian authorities by the Secretary of State, I should, after having consulted those of my colleagues whom I consider the best authorities on Indian policy, and after refreshing my memory by re-perusing all the political records of the last few years, reply as follows :—

Adhere to the main policy announced by Lord Salisbury in February 1876, and abandon all notions of conquest or annexation in Afghanistan; proclaim to the people of Afghanistan at once that the British have no desire or intention to annex any portion of Afghan territory; secure sufficient order in the country to enable the Afghans to replace the present anarchy by order under one ruler or several, as best suits themselves; and promise them all assistance in arms, money, and counsel, on the sole condition that they acknowledge our suzerainty and conduct all their relations with foreign powers through us. These conditions being secured, return to your ancient boundaries in India.

Unfortunately for the interests of India, the Afghan question has become a party one. Without knowing much about the matter, the people of England are divided into two hostile camps, and neither side will listen to any argument, however temperate and however much unbiassed by party views, which at all clashes with those adopted by Government or by the Liberal party.

But there is a more serious difficulty arising out of our Government by party as respects India. In an ordinary Indian case, if Government desires to retrace or remodel its policy, or to check the Indian authorities in any course adopted by them, nothing is so easy. Like despotic Governments elsewhere, it can displace or remove imprudent agents at will, and if the matter should chance to come before Parliament, any Government such as exists now-a-days in England would be able to furnish well reasoned well written justification of their proceedings in a form certain to disarm all criticism. But when once party is seized of an Indian question, it is most difficult for the Government of the day to abandon any iota of the policy they have enunciated, or to surrender any position (however much they may disapprove of it) which their agents in India have taken up.

SIR HENRY NORMAN.

I urge an entire withdrawal within our own frontier. On the line of the Khyber or in Kurrum no time will be so appropriate for this withdrawal as when our troops return from Kabul. There is no object to be gained in remaining longer, and in fact it will be easier to come away then than later on. But I advocate no precipitation. Leisurely marches and frequent halts of a day or two should be made, not only in view of allowing the impedimenta to get well away, but also to show the Afghans that our withdrawal is in no respect like a retirement before an enemy. Some may think it undesirable to relinquish control of the Khyber Pass. If this control can be maintained, so as to secure a safe transit for trade and travellers, by the subsidizing of the Chiefs or by any arrangement not very expensive, and which will not involve the employment of our troops or any obligation to send those troops from time to time to restore order in the pass, possibly there is no objection to our, to this extent, controlling the Khyber, but I do not think we should go beyond this. Kurrum should be made over to whoever is left as the ruler of Kabul, as before, a measure which will greatly strengthen his hands with his subjects. On the Kandahar side the retirement might be more deliberate, and be made first to Pisheen and then to Quetta. The withdrawal from Pisheen, however, should not be much delayed, or trouble may arise which would be urged as a reason for again advancing to Kandahar. It should be understood that once we came away, our officers and troops had no concern with what took place at the points given up, and the halt at Pisheen should not be understood as being made to enable us to see whether matters were going to be well managed or not at Kandahar. I think, therefore, a halt at Pisheen of a fortnight or three weeks would be ample, and all troops, except those for Quetta, should then return to India in a leisurely manner. We went to Quetta for a purpose quite different from that which took us to Kandahar, and the former place should be held until the conditions are fulfilled, as I have before suggested, but the Political Officer should be told that he is to encourage the Khan to exert himself to do without our aid, so as to allow of our troops leaving. If necessary, however, they might remain until the season following that in which Pisheen was given up. Having urged strongly that these retirements should take place, I must avow my belief that they would produce no injurious political effect in India. That we have made a great mistake in going into Afghanistan no doubt is felt by natives of intelligence, but this mischief is done, and is not to be repaired by stopping there. The natives know that on every occasion we have defeated the Afghans, and they will also certainly know that we shall be stronger in India when we come away than it is possible for us to when we have the strain of an Afghan war on our hands, Further, I am fain to believe that they will feel it is on the whole more just on our part to leave the Afghans to themselves than to occupy certain positions in their country on the plea that we must do so to protect ourselves against the improbable contingency of Russian invasion.

COLONEL EAST.

Kandahar is undoubtedly a point of great strategical importance, but it possesses this importance only in time of war. If we occupy such a position as will unable us to seize Kandahar on the first symptom of war, we obtain practically all the strategical advantages of the place itself, and at the same time avoid all the inconveniences which its permanent occupation would entail. If, instead of Kandahar, we hold the Pisheen Valley, we shorten our line of communication with India by over 100 miles, and at the same time be near enough to Kandahar to seize it when the necessity arises, and near enough to avail ourselves of the resources of the valley of the Arghandab. There is no reason if we give up Kandahar, why the railway already in progress should not be continued to that place from Pishin. One of the conditions of making over the province to Abdul Rahman might be that he should furnish labour and funds towards the construction of the line within his territory, and that when our troops are finally withdrawn, he should be responsible for the protection of the line within his dominions. As regards the value of Kandahar as a *point d'appui* against a Russian advance from Herat, or as an advanced base for a British advance on that town, it is contended that Russia is not now in a position, and will not be so for years to come, to undertake any offensive operations in Afghanistan, and we ourselves are incapable of advancing on and occupying Herat in the face of Russian opposition, and many years will probably elapse before we are in a position to do so. The establishment of an independent province of Kandahar under our protection, means, in fact, the dismemberment of Afghanistan, for the ruler at Kabul would then no longer be able to retain an efficient hold over Afghan Turkestan and Herat. The former would eventually fall to Russia and the latter to Persia, and would remain in the hands of that power so long only as it might suit Russian policy that it should do so. Whether under any circumstances it will, at some future time, be advisable for us to advance beyond Kandahar, or Kabul, it is impossible at present to say; but, from a military point of view, it appears rather judicious to allow an enemy the difficulty and the risk of a long march, through a poorly supplied country, with the chance of having his army completely destroyed in case of a defeat, when he reaches his first objective point, than to undertake this march and risk ourselves, and relinquish to him the advantage of fighting a decisive battle near his base of operations.

SIR W. L. MEREWEATHER.

Politically, the advantages resulting from retention of Kandahar are very great. The establishment of good order and fixed system of government promoting peace and prosperity in Southern Afghanistan would have a widespreading effect, helping to civilise the tribes, and to gradually induce them to forego their clan animosities, while by our influence steadily gaining ground, we should easily become acquainted with all that went on in Afghanistan and adjacent countries. In a commercial point of view the security given to trade by a strong government at Kandahar cannot be otherwise than most advantageous to the Afghans as well as to ourselves, and should have full consideration. It will insure that trade safe and speedy transit to and from our sea ports, causing a very largely increased demand for our home fabrics, especially cotton goods, which are greatly desired in Afghanistan and Central Asia, while the exports from those parts will proportionally increase. Kandahar has partcular advantages in a strategical point of view. That ordinary necessary supplies for a force garrisoning it can be obtained on the spot in ample sufficiency. The inhabitants generally are peacefully disposed, and occupation would thus be easy, and free from the friction likely to be found in other places. Politically our being established at Kandahar would be most advantageous. It would be no help—indeed a weakness to him—handing it over to the new Ameer of Kabul. Commercially Afghanistan and India would benefit by our establishing a settled form of Government and security at Kandahar, in the rapid increase and expansion of trade, which again would benefit merchants generally. We have a just right to endeavour to complete fair grounds in Afghanistan, Khorassan, &c., with the trade which for many years past Russia has been vigorously and cleverly pushing in that direction. No addition to the present army of India would be called for in consequence of the occupation of Kandahar. The extra military expense of such occupation would be comparatively trifling. The cost of administering the district of Kandahar, including Pishin and the assigned territory down to Sibi, would be more than covered by the revenues received and realised, without pressing at all on the people. Pishin as a position is in every respect far inferior to Kandahar—wanting in the advantages of the latter—and having disadvantages which the other has not.

SIR HENRY RAWLINSON.

What would be the real effect upon British interests of a compromise between annexation and withdrawal? It may be conceded that it would be an object of much value to obtain the full moral effects of annexation, in regard to prestige, military strength, security of frontier, extension of trade, &c., without encountering the evils of friction, national irritation, and risk attendant on the larger measure, but the question still remains for consideration whether, in the present state of the finances of India, those moral effects would be worth the expenditure of money and strain on our resources which would be necessary to secure them? I do not pretend to be able to estimate the difference of cost between a continued military occupation of Kandahar and the alternative of partial or complete withdrawal. Of course, if we decided on retiring with our ancient line of frontier, not only abandoning the Kurram Valley, but evacuating all Western Afghanistan as far as the mouth of the Balon, the immediate relief to our military expenditure would be enormous, but if alarmed at the almost certain political consequences of such a wholesale surrender, we merely proposed to withdraw behind the Khojak range, I doubt if the pecuniary relief would be perceptible. It has not, I think, been sufficiently considered that to create a large station in Pishin which shall in any way compensate for Kandahar, either as a military barrier or as a focus of political influence, in almost impossible. At any rate such an undertaking would be prodigiously costly, both in its inception and its maintenance, for the country south of the Khojak is a wilderness, without inhabitants, without cultivation, almost without water, and, moreover, the position is strategically of quite second rate importance, for it can be turned on either flank, both from Kabul and Herat. I have discussed this question repeatedly with Sir R. Temple, Sir M. Biddulph, and others well acquainted with the localities, and I have found the universal impression to be that it would be more costly to hold Pishin in strength than to hold Kandahar, the saving in distance from our Indian base not compensating for the dearth of carriage and supplies. The alternative, therefore, may be considered to be practically reduced to remaining at Kandahar or withdrawing to Sind. There is an Eastern proverb that "a wise man treats his best friend as if he would one day become his enemy." I have no wish to endorse this cynical maxim to its full extent, but undoubtedly we are bound, after our past experience, to exercise due caution in all our dealings with the Afghans, and to consult our own interests in the first place rather than their wayward feelings of pride. The presence of a British garrison at Kandahar, over and above the support it might yield to our foreign policy, would be our best guarantee for the permanence of the Kabul arrangement, and cannot, therefore, be too strongly insisted on as a measure of proper, and only proper, precaution.

COLONEL GORDON'S OPINION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—Those who advocate the retention of Kandahar do so generally on the ground that its retention would render more difficult the advance of Russia on, and would prevent her fomenting rebellion in, India, and that our prestige in India would suffer by its evacuation.

I think that this retention would throw Afghanistan, in the hope of regaining Kandahar, into alliance with Russia, and that thereby Russia would be given a temptation to offer which she otherwise would not have. Supposing that temptation did not exist, what other inducement could Russia offer for this alliance? The plunder of India. If, then, Russia did advance, she would bring her auxiliary tribes, who, with their natural predatory habits, would soon come to loggerheads with their natural enemies, the Afghans, and that the sooner when these latter were aided by us. Would the Afghans in such a case be likely to be tempted by the small share they would get of the plunder of India to give up their secure, independent position and our alliance for that plunder, and to put their country at the mercy of Russia, whom they hate as cordially as they do us? If we evacuate Kandahar, Afghanistan can only have this small inducement of the plunder of India for Russia to offer her. Some say that the people of Kandahar desire our rule. I cannot think that any people like being governed by aliens in race or religion. They prefer their own bad native Governments to a stiff, civilized Government, in spite of the increased worldly prosperity the latter may give.

We may be sure that at Kandahar the spirit which induced children to kill or to attempt to kill our soldiers in 1879, &c., still exists, though it may be cowed. We have trouble enough with the fanatics of India; why should we go out of our way to add to their numbers?

From a military point of view, by the retention we should increase the line we have to defend by twice the distance of Kandahar to the present frontier, and place an objective point to be attacked. Naturally we should make good roads to Kandahar, which on the loss of a battle there—and such things must be always calculated as within possibility—would aid the advance of the enemy to the Indus. The *débouché* of the defiles, with good lateral communications between them, is the proper line of defence for India, not the entry into those defiles, which cannot have secure lateral communications. If the entries of the defiles are held, good roads are made through them; and these aid the enemy, if you lose the entries or have them turned. This does not prevent the passage of the defiles being disputed.

The retention of Kandahar would tend to foment rebellion in India, and not prevent it, for thereby we should obtain an additional number of fanatical malcontents, who as British subjects would have the greatest facility of passing to and fro in India, which they would not have if we did not hold it.

That our prestige would suffer in India by the evacuation I doubt; it certainly would suffer if we kept it and forsook our word—*i.e.*, that we made war against Shere Ali, and not against his people. The native peoples of India would willingly part with any amount of prestige if they obtained less taxation.

India should be able, by a proper defence of her present frontier and by the proper government of her peoples, to look after herself. If the latter is wanting, no advance of frontier will aid her.

I am not anxious about Russia, but were I so I would care much more to see precautions taken for the defence of our Eastern colonies, now that Russia has moved her Black Sea naval establishments to the China Sea, than to push forward an outstretched arm to Kandahar. The interests of the Empire claim as much attention as India, and one cannot help seeing that they are much more imperilled by this last move of Russia than by any thing he can do in Central Asia.

Politically, militarily, and morally Kandahar ought not to be retained. It would oblige us to keep up an interference with the internal affairs of Afghanistan, would increase the expenditure of impoverished India, and expose us chronically to the reception of those painfully sensational telegrams of which we have had a surfeit of late.

Yours obediently,
C. G. GORDON.

February 22.

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Liebfraumilch	22 0	
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Rüdesheimer	26 12	
Rosenberg	31 8	
Steinberger	31 8	
Scharzhofberger	39 8	
Johannisberger	40 0	

WHITE WINES.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	Rs. 21 0
Chtâeau Yquem	„ 45 0

CLARETS.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts.
Médoc	11 0	14 0
St. Estèphe	12 0	15 0
Haut Canon	14 0	17 0
Margaux	16 0	19 0
Chateau Larose	25 0	28 0
„ Mouton Rothschild	35 0	..
„ Lafite	44 0	..

BRANDY.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.
Cognac Fine Champagne—

Red Bars	Rs. 25
Gold	„ 30
From Messrs. DE LAAGE FILS & CO., COGNAC.	
Louis Bechade, Statue and Star	Rs. 17

SIGG-SULZER & CO.
November, 1880.

NOTICES.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CURSETJEE CAWASJEE,

WATCHMAKER TO THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET,

BEGS to announce that he has just received a well selected stock of very serviceable and durable WATCHES, manufactured by Messrs. Courvoisier Freres, which were sold formerly by their firm, Messrs. Rosselet and Co., in Bombay. They are of all varieties and sizes, namely, gold and silver, Ladies and Gentlemen's watches, in hunting and semi-hunting cases, and will be sold 35 per cent. BELOW THE PRICES of any other firm in India.

Every watch sold with a guarantee for two years certain.

Also on hand a great variety of MUSICAL BOXES with zither and automatic figures, DRUMS and BELLS, in Hindoostanee and English tunes, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 500.

An early inspection is requested.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and every description of Mechanical Manufacture can be repaired on moderate terms under guarantee.

All orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,

INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.

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Contracts entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.

Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

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Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SOCKS! SOCKS!!
COTTON, MERINO, AND SILK.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF EXCLUSIVE AND SPECIAL DESIGNS.
DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready-Money.

COTTON SOCKS.

Double Feet and Heels.

	Per doz. Rs. as.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks, Undressed	10 0
Superfine Cotton, Dressed	13 0
Extra Superfine; a most durable and comfortable Sock	18 0
Fine Balbriggan Embroidered Silk	15 0
Superfine do. do.	25 0
Extra Superfine; a most perfect Sock, thin and very elastic, the best obtainable	30 0
Fine Lisle Thread, very thin and cool; nice assortment of Fancy Stripes	26 0
Superfine Lisli Thread, several special designs for wear, with Dress Shoes	32 0
Coloured Cotton, Light or Dark Ground, Fancy Stripes	14 0
Superfine Cotton, Medium Drab Ground, Fancy Stripes	16 0
Plain Fawn, a useful and Pretty Sock	16 0
Superfine Drab, Dark Brown, Mottled Stripes; a very nice finished Sock	18 0
Superfine, Crimson and White Mixed Marble	19 0
Extra Superfine, Turkey Red, a beautifully finished Sock, suitable for Dress, &c.	24 0
Extra Superfine, Rich Silk Side Clocks	30 0
Extra Superfine, Navy Blue, Red, White, and Gold Embroidered Fronts	26 0
Extra Superfine, Turkey Red, Dark Marble Grounds, Blue or White Stripes	26 0
Superfine Cotton Balbriggan Finish; a splendid Sock, Rich Plain Drab, Fawn and Brown, extra long Tops, very soft and elastic	30 0

KNICKER-BOCKERS FOR SPORTSMEN.

Plain Derby Ribbed Merino, in Brown, Drab or Grey Shades, with fine ribbed Tops	6 0
Stout Hand-Knit Ribbed, in a variety of Heather Mixtures, per pair	6 0

MERINO SOCKS.

	Per doz. Rs. as.
Plain Fawn Merino; a soft and durable Sock	21 0
Superfine Merino, Drab, Brown, or Fawn; a most comfortable Sock, soft and shrinkless	23 0
Extra Superfine Merino, Light Drab or Lavender, perfectly fast colour, thin and elastic	25 0
Superfine Fawn Merino, neat Red, Blue, or Brown Stripes, thin Texture	24 0
Extra Superfine Lavender, Merino, Fancy Blue and Red Marble Stripes, manufactured from the best Saxony Wool, the most comfortable and perfect Sock made.	28 0
The same make, Plain Brown, Narrow Dark Blue Marble Stripes	28 0
Extra Superfine Drab Merino, neat Stripes, perfectly fast colour	30 0
Fine Drab Merino, with Red, Blue, or White, richly embroidered silk Clocks	28 0
Fine Derby Ribbed Merino, Plain Brown, very soft and elastic	28 0
Fine Derby Ribbed Cashmere, Plain Drab and Slate Shades, soft, elastic and perfect fitting	28 0
Real Scotch Shetland Lam's Wool, Pure Undyed Yarn, highly recommended for Sportsmen or District wear, a capital Sock for the march	20 0
Stout, Hand-knit Ribbed Socks, in a variety of Shades, recommended for hard wear, per pair	3 8

DRESS SOCKS.

Rich Black Silk, with self-embroidered Side Clocks, per pair	8 8
Super Black Silk; with Red, Blue, White, or Buff rich embroidered side Clocks, per pair	9 0
Superfine Fancy Striped Silk; a fine assortment of the newest and latest designs, with extra long double Tops, per pair	10 0
Extra Superfine Navy Blue Silk, rich embroidered Fronts, Striped White, Blue, and Red, per pair	12 0

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IRON-FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY, would call the attention of intending purchasers of Pianos to their extensive and varied stock, the largest in India. S. & Co. are appointed Agents for—

ERNST KAPS, Dresden.
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NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS

by other well-known makers.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE, AT RS. 450,

with entire iron frame, and double check action, which is unequalled for tone, touch, and strain-resisting qualities.

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VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
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INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS)
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INVITE attention to their ILLUSTRATED 220-PAGE CATALOGUE, sent (with patterns) post free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes. Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c. &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, and
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Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

WEDDING, BIRTH-DAY AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

ARTICLES OF UTILITY AND ORNAMENT IN

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED PLATEDWARE.

		Rs. a.
Breakfast Cruets, in numerous elegant patterns	from	8 0
Beer Mugs, a large variety of patterns and designs	„	10 0
Biscuit Boxes, a very choice assortment of artistic patterns	„	18 0
Butter Dishes, a variety of attractive patterns	„	18 0
Cruet Frames, three, four or six bottles	„	12 0
Claret Jugs, with metal, glass or porcelain body	„	20 0
Candlesticks, with straight or tulip shades, per pair	„	20 0
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Dessert Knives and Forks in cases, plated, ivory, or pearl handles	„	55 0
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Muffineers, in cases or separately	„	7 0
Menu Stands, shell, crown, bird and other patterns, per doz	„	6 0
Napkin Rings, in cases of six, or separately	„	1 8
Pickle Frames, two pure cut glass bottles	„	25 0
Salvers in all sizes, engraved or embossed	„	20 0
Salt Cellars, in set, in cases or separately	„	12 0
Soda Water Stands, for 3 Bottles	„	16 0
Sardine Boxes to take original box	„	18 0
Tea and Coffee sets, in numerous patterns	„	150 0
Teapots in great variety of styles and sizes	„	6 8
Toast Racks	„	10 0
"Tantalus" Liquor Frame	„	150 0

SPOONS AND FORKS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

CUTLERY TO SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M. D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a pure solution of PHOSPHORUS, not at all unpleasant in Flavour or Appearance, being a Perfectly Bright Liquor combined with Quinia Cypripiden and Xanthoxylin, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from Strychnia, and all dangerously Active Drugs Pronounced by the Highest Medical Authority, the only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for over-worked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Nerve Pain, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Impure Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood, Clears the Skin, thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energise the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Fail-Powers, Paralysis, Nervous Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Being a natural RESTORATIVE, its Energising Effects are not followed by corresponding re-action, but are PERMANENT, and are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of Vigour, Strength, and Comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure, in a suitable form, the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the BRAIN, SPINAL MARROW, and NERVOUS SYSTEM, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy o the Brain and Mucular System which renders the MIND CHEERFUL, HAPPY, BRILLIANT, and ENERGETIC; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive, and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

TRUTH and RIGHT *versus* FALSEHOOD, PIRACY, and FRAUD.

A BASE FRAUD is being perpetrated by the advertisement of a Worthless Imitatation of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, by some Ignorant, Unscrupulous Pretenders, who do not Publish their Address; the nature of which may be guessed from the fact that the originators of these Advertisements DO NOT, AND DARE NOT, insert them in the Papers Published in the United Kingdom, neither may the Spurious Article, sought to be foisted upon the Public abroad by the Fraudulent use of my Trade Mark Phosphodyne, and the Base Piracy of my Advertisements and my Patients' Testimonials, BE SOLD in the British Isles.

NOTICE AND WARNING.—To Medicine Vendors and the Public in Great Britain, India, China, and the Colonies,—DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is the only Medicine bearing the name PHOSPHODYNE that has the Sanction of the British Government, and for which her Majesty's Registrar of "Trade Marks" has granted Certificates to DR. LALOR, given him the Sole Right to the Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada and India. Therefore DR. LALOR'S is the only Legitimate and Genuine PHOSPHODYNE, and none other has or can be Registered under the "Trades Marks Act" of Great Britain. Statements to the contrary are Impudent Falsehoods.

IGNORANT AND COWARDLY DOGS MAY BARK, BUT DARE NOT BITE, NEITHER MAY THEY EXHIBIT THEIR FALSE TALES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England, is blown in the Glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, IF NOT IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

The Phosphoric Treatment of Disease, with Cures, post free, from

DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N.W., England,
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA:—

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
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O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
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E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Ball, Hobson, & Co., Chemists, Umballa.
Rangoon Medical Hall, 72, Merchant Street.
Hosie & Co., 76, Merchant Street, Rangoon.
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Charles & Co., Cawnpore, and Meerut.

And all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs. 40.
In German Silver case with key	„ 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless	„ 60.
In fine Silver case with key	„ 60.
In fine Silver case keyless	„ 70.

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case	Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases	„ 30.
In semi-Hunting	„ 35.

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size	Rs. 26
Do. „ large size	„ 25 and 30
Do. „ do. very superior	„ 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers	„ 30 and 35
formerly sold at	„ 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder	Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever	„ 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Watch"	Rs. 35
	„ 48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever	„ 45, 50 60. 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety	„ 25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish	„ 75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size	Rs. 50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased	„ 200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month	„ 250 to 340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size	„ 50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished	„ 65
Do. do. lever escapement	„ 70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish	„ 120 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case	„ 200 to 240

C. MARCKS & CO.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS and SUBSCRIBERS of this Institution will be held on SATURDAY, the 19th March, 1881, at half-past 5 p. m. in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute for business mentioned in the NOTICE sent to them.

The attendance is requested on the occasion.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited up to noon of the 22nd instant, for the CONVEYANCE to ENGLAND of 392 EUROPEAN TROOPS. The whole to be conveyed in one vessel.

Tenders should specify rate per head inclusive of Provisions (scale to be learnt from the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency), Fittings, Mess-kit, &c.

Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW, Resident Transport Officer.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 14th March, 1881.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS,

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, No. 17, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of confirming the following special resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 5th instant:—

"That article 65 of the Articles of Association of this Company be, and the same is hereby, rescinded, and that the following article be, and the same is hereby, substituted in its stead:—

"Premchund Roychund, Esq., shall be, and he is hereby, appointed to be the Agent of the Company, and he shall, as such Agent as aforesaid, have, under the control and supervision of the Directors, full power and authority to give such orders and directions, and enter into such contracts and agreements, as he may think proper for the necessary and ordinary purposes of the business of the Company, and his remuneration shall be a commission of (¼) quarter anna per pound on all goods manufactured and sold by the Company, reserving the right of Gunputsing Dhunputsing to 5-16th of such commission."

By order of the Board of Directors,
MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS, Chairman.
Bombay, 5th March, 1881.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE No. 6 OF 1880-81.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at BOMBAY up to noon of 21st March, 1881, and then and there opened for the supply at the undermentioned Stations in the Bengal Presidency, and in the quantities noted against each, of country manufactured Cotton Sheeting for Barrack and Hospital bedding of European troops in the Bengal Presidency.

2nd. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of country manufactured Cotton Sheeting."

3rd. Deliveries will be taken in two equal instalments, on 1st July and 1st August, 1881; and a tender may be for the supply of the quantities required at any one, two, or at all three Stations. A tender for the supply at one of the Stations named of the entire quantity required will also receive consideration.

4th. A sample of the sheeting to be supplied can be inspected in the Commissariat Office, or samples will be furnished to applicants. Form of tender can also be had on application. Tenders will only be received in the form obtainable from this Office.

5th. The Sheeting to be supplied is to be in every respect (weight, texture, &c.) equal to the Commissariat Sample, and acceptance of supplies will be subject to approval of the Commissariat Officer and of Committee, and deliveries must be made in pieces of 47½ yards in length.

6th. Each tender to be accompanied, as earnest money, by a Government promissory note, duly endorsed to the Executive Commissariat Officer or by a treasury receipt for an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of the quantity of sheeting tendered for; but the earnest money of any one tender need not exceed Rs. 1,000 if a third of the total quantity is tendered for, or Rs. 2,000 if two-thirds are tendered for, or Rs 3,000 if the whole quantity is tendered for.

7th. Security for the performance of the contract will be required at 10 per cent. upon the aggregate value of the sheeting at the rate of the accepted tender, but not to exceed Rs. 10,000 as the maximum.

8th. Government to have the power to accept any tender in whole or in part or to reject any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

Station of supply.	Sheeting of 48 inches width.	Sheeting of 60 inches width.	Total for each station.	Remarks.
	yards.	yards.	yards.	
Calcutta	44,500	11,600	56,100	Deliverable in the Commissariat godown at the stations named, in two equal instalments on 1st July and 1st August, 1881.
Meerut	44,500	11,600	56,100	
Lahore	44,500	11,600	56,100	
Total	1,33,500	34,800	1,68,300	

E. S. WALCOTT, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, at the Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 8th Feb., 1881.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SADDLES AND WHIPS.

HOGS-SKIN Gentleman's SADDLE of best manufacture, first quality, strong, complete furniture Rs. 70

Do. second quality, Do. 50

Bridles, Martingales, Strap-leather and Spurs, Guard, Knee-caps, Brushes, Carriage-lamps, Driving Reins, Whale-bone, Malacca Cane, Stick, Driving, Riding Hunting and Ladies' Whips, etc.

Just opened a new consignment of 5 cases.

BHANJEE VIRJEE,
383, Shaik Memon Street, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS
FOR
LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.
FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:

6" by 3"	weighing 15 lbs. per foot		In lengths of 29 feet and upwards.
8" by 4"	„ 24 „ „		
9½" by 4"	„ 28 „ „		
10" by 4½"	„ 34 „ „		
10" by 4½"	„ 33 „ „		Length 17 feet.
12" by 5"	„ 43 „ „		„ 23 „

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Bombay Gazette.
BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY ON THE KANDAHAR QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—I am authorized by the distinguished Asiatic traveller and Orientalist, Professor Vambéry, to forward to you for publication the accompanying letter, which I have just received from him, upon the contemplated surrender of Kandahar.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Knebworth, Feb. 21. LYTTON.

"Buda-Pesth, the University, Feb. 12.

"My Lord,—Knowing from the papers that your lordship is to bring forward before the House of Lords that most interesting question of Kandahar, I beg leave to submit to your lordship's particular consideration the following minutes of the undersigned, who, as a former traveller, stood in personal intercourse with the Afghans, and who, as a political writer nearly 20 years ago, cannot remain indifferent on seeing the unwise, nay, suicidal policy which actuates the present English statesmen with regard to the furture standing of Great Britain in Central Asia.

"Of course, in speaking of the question whether Kandahar should be retained or evacuated, I need scarcely touch the strategical point of view, upon which great military authorities, like Lord Napier and Sir F. Roberts, have dwelt with the full weight of persuasive arguments; nor have I to speak of the political importance, which to your lordship is better known than to anybody else; what I lay particular stress upon is the moral consequence which the voluntary abandonment of Kandahar would and must obviously have in the eyes of the Afghans and of the Moslem Asiatic in general—a moral consequence which will be most detrimental to your position in India. It is all right to speak in Europe of political exigencies of economical purposes and of diplomatic assurances, but the Asiatic, and particularly the Afghan, can never seize the meaning of these words, and should you retire from the Helmand he will attribute it only to your weakness, to your fear of the Afghans, and eventually also to your apprehension from the approach of Russia. When in my conversation with Afghan Sirdars I alluded to the march of General Pollock into Afghanistan after the great catastrophe in 1842 and to the voluntary retirement of the British troops, I was laughed at and silenced by the general remark, 'If the Sarkars had had the means to keep a footing in the country, they certainly would not have left it.' *Toomer li kari kafir nist*—viz., 'Magnanimity is not the business of an unbeliever.' Such was their argumentation 18 years ago, and such will be their conviction to-day in the case that you should evacuate Kandahar and hand it over either to Abdul Rahman or to anybody else. England may commit all kinds of blunders in Asia, but, for Heaven's sake, do not let her show weakness, which must inevitably ruin her *prestige* with Asiatics.

"There is, besides, another point to which I beg to call your lordship's attention. It is so often said in Liberal quarters that Kandahar will never pay the expenses of a permanent occupation, and that it will become a burden to the Exchequer of India. They intend to prove this by saying that the annual income did not amount to more than £90,000 and that the cost proved to be tenfold higher. Well, do they know what Kandahar is and has been always in the eyes of the Asiatics? Are they aware that Kabul is only looked upon as the residence of the Ameer, and Kandahar is the capital of Afghanistan? Do they know that the Kandahari is the most enterprising merchant in the whole Afghan nation, and that most of the Afghan traders in the distant bazaars of Central Asia, even in Kashgar and Aksu, are Kandaharis by origin? I believe a town whose inhabitants are noted for their eminently commercial spirit will and must be profitable to its ruler, and if order and tranquillity shall be introduced in that part of Afghanistan, it will not only become in a few years a flourishing place, but it will prove one of the best investments England could make in the interior of Asia. Let the industrious Lohani and Kaukeri be freed from the oppressing yoke of the rapacious idlers called Sirdars, and he will bless the hand of his liberator and become an orderly man as soon as and as steady as his professional friends in Samarkand, Khokand, and Tashkend, who are to-day the chief supporters of Russian rule beyond the Oxus.

"Of the imminent danger which threatens your noble and great country by retracing your steps just now, when Russia is about to pave her way to the Paropamisus, it is superfluous to speak to your lordship, whose wise and energetic policy was always bent upon averting such dangers, and whose practical and statesmanlike eye was never deceived by the treacherous bearing of England's enemy. I allude to that danger merely on seeing that the people in England always speak of Merv, and that they feel so much gratified on hearing that Russia will not extend her conquests to that place. I certainly believe that Russia will at present not go to Merv, as this heap of ruins is out of her way; for the road leading from the Caspian towards Herat has always avoided Merv, leading as it does along the northern outrunners of the Atak, through the fertile districts of Kelat, Devegoz, and the Akhal country, a noted highway in the middle ages—nay, even during the last century before the Tekkes finally settled there. Through the explorations of Burnes and Captain Napier large tracts of that highway have been made known where a firm rule could easily re-establish the flourishing state of bygone centuries, and if Russia succeeds in bringing through the sandy district between Mikhailoff and Kizil Arvat (125 miles) the projected railway, which she very likely will do. I daresay that her chief line of communication from the centre of her power to India will not run through the northern steppe, but through the Caucasus and the Tekke country to Herat. And, again, are people naive enough to believe that a ten years' long struggle and the costs of nearly 30 millions of roubles, besides the sacrifice of many thousands of lives, should have no other purpose but the civilization of the Turcomans? I fully admit that the subjugation of these nomads will yet give many trouble to Russia, but seeing that five years have sufficed to pacificate and to subdue the Yomuts in the west of the desert, I do not see why a similar success should not be achieved with the Tekkes. If this should be done Russia will find all legitimate cause for intervention with the disorderly Afghans, and there is no exaggeration in saying that ten years will suffice to bring the Russian outposts in close proximity to Kandahar and to India.

"I beg your lordship's pardon for abusing your patience, but my heart bleeds on seeing the sinful indifference and credulity of many of your countrymen. When 17 years ago I called attention to the coming events in Turkestan I was ridiculed and called an exalted Hungarian. Alas! many of my predictions have been fulfilled since. It pains me bitterly for having become a Cassandra, and I would prefer death rather than to see how a great and free nation is brought to the brink of ruin through the carelessness of her statesmen. It is therefore that I appeal to your lordship's high-minded and patriotic soul and that I beseech you most humbly to use all your available influence and exertions in favour of the retention of Kandahar and of the continuation of the railway from Sibi to the last-named place.

"I have the honour to remain, your lordship's obedient servant,

"A. VAMBERY,
"Professor of Oriental Languages in the Royal
"University of Buda-Pesth.
"The Right Hon. the Earl of Lytton."

WITH MR. PARNELL AT M. VICTOR HUGO'S.

PARIS, Feb. 17.

VICTOR HUGO'S manifesto in favour of Irish tenants against their landlords will probably be issued on his eightieth birthday, which Paris intends to celebrate with high and universal festivity. "The Oppressors and the Oppressed" will be the title. I met at his house yesterday evening Mr. Parnell and three other Home Rulers, who had been introduced the night before to the poet by Rochefort, and, with him and some intimate friends of the Hugo family, invited to dinner. Mr. Parnell, before Victor Hugo issues his manifesto, is to state in writing the brief he holds from the Irish people. At first the Roman Catholicism of Ireland was a stumbling-block to the illustrious octogenarian, who did not wish to side in that country with a party—the Clerical—which he opposes here because it is the enemy of light and liberty. However, when it was explained to him that Roman Catholicism had no part in the struggle, which exclusively aimed at a political and economical—or, if he liked to word better, socialistic—object he was brought round. When his compassion was aroused by the recital Mr. O'Kelly gave of Ireland's wrongs and present distress, the great poet was entirely gained over to the Irish cause, and he cast from him the idea that had been to him a hindrance. After the greater number of his guests had left he said: "I remove altogether from my mind the religious bearings of the Irish question. I pronounce with all my heart for Ireland, which is oppressed by England; for poor serfs against the descendants of Anglo-Norman and English conquerors: for justice against law; for the law of good against the laws of interested and unjust men." The dinner party was made up of fifteen persons. Messrs. Parnell (who speaks French well, but not fluently) and O'Kelly (who is as much at home in this language as in his own) had the places of honour. Messrs. Dillon and Egan were with them. The French guests were Anatole de la Forge, who opposed on a barricade in the town of St. Quentin German invaders in 1870; MM. Rochefort, Lockroy, and a gentleman whose name I did not catch, but who was of opinion that as a nation of artists, poets, orators, and dramatists, he feared the Irish were not predestined to live a separate life from England. This opinion he expressed to me in the drawing-room. Mr. Parnell wore evening dress; his other Hibernian friends did not; neither did the Frenchmen, with the exception of Rochefort, who was in very fashionably made clothing and a really charming mood. At dinner he gave, for the entertainment of the Hugo children, with whom he sat the whole evening, and who appear to be in the closest sympathy with him, a droll account of his escape from New Caledonia, which greatly tickled the rest of the company. To have seen him last night so amiable, witty, harmlessly playful in his mirth and so thoroughly well bred, it would never have occurred to any one unacquainted with his antecedents that he could be ever foul-mouthed. He bears an odd resemblance to Lord Byron. Rochefort's face is Byron's stripped of flesh, and with the muscles and nerves, which are all alive and constantly in action. The eyes admit of a comparison to the empty orbits of a skull with electric lights behind them. In the drawing-room Rochefort sat on a sofa with Jeanne Hugo (whose mother was close to her) nestling under his arm and Georges on his knee. His article for the *Intransigeant*, which appeared this morning, was not written when he left, towards midnight, the house of Victor Hugo.

Mr. Parnell is a very good listener. I thought he looked anxious. The after-dinner conversation between him, the other Home Rulers, Anatole de la Forge, and the illustrious host, took place on the hearth-rug in the drawing-room. They all stood, and the poet, whose carriage was erect, and whose appearance and voice showed unimpaired vitality, had his back to the mantelpiece, against a corner of which Parnell, the tallest man in the room, leant. He paid the closest attention to all that Victor Hugo said. O'Kelly and Anatole de la Forgé prevented the debate—for a debate it was—from flagging. Victor Hugo seemed to think that through Ireland Socialist ideas would find their way into England, to whom, in so far as she was not an oppressor, he wished happiness and prosperity. He several times hoped that the Irish would not spoil their cause, which he was satisfied was a just one, by violence—a mode of action disclaimed by all the Home Rulers, who said that in comming to him for help they showed the world that they relied upon moral force. The poet replied, on one occasion, that true ideas were the Sovereigns of the world and that brute force could not prevail against them.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

IRELAND IN AMERICA.

THE discussion on Mr. Forster's Coercion Bill took a new turn last night, and Sir William Harcourt's speech brought into full prominence a side of the matter which produced a considerable effect on the House. People have been slow to recognize in all its significance the fact that in the Irish question we are dealing, not merely with the population of Ireland, but with the Irish population across the Atlantic. The Home Secretary "felt himself entitled to make use of the language of the Irish-American Land League as against the Irish Land League," and he availed himself of this privilege with very telling effect. Considered as a plea for the Coercion Bill, the detestable things that have been said in America do not come to much. It is for the brave gentlemen who say such things we are told, that the Bill is intended, if and when they come to Ireland. The only question is whether it would not be better to meet them when they come with the ordinary criminal law and energetic police. As for designs on barracks, and other rumoured violences of the same sort, or worse, it is clear that suspension of Habeas Corpus in Ireland will not prevent atrocities in England and Scotland. Apart from that, it might be contended that the influence of American-Irish agitators upon the Irish people at home is not weakened but strengthened by the Coercion Bill, and for this reason—a Coercion Bill is one of the recognized symbols with the Irish of all that they most hate in the English system. It has already proved a valuable cry to the American Irish, and it will long remain a valuable cry to them. However this may be, we fear that neither the Coercion Bill nor even the Land Bill is at all likely soon to have the effect which the Home Secretary energetically described as "stamping out a nest of vipers." Nothing is more interesting than to watch what is going on in the United States, and the sort of appeals that are used to keep the agitation among the Irish in that country at fever height. We have already been informed of the resolution which Mr. Gillette, the Greenback representative of Iowa, brought before the House of Representatives at Washington on the 9th inst. Mr. Gillette's resolution is moderate compared with that which was offered to the New Jersey State House of Representatives. After a long preamble, declaring that the struggles of the Irish people were for "justice and the rights the great Creator intended all men should enjoy," the resolution declared that the Assembly of the State of New Jersey recognized the justice of the Irish cause, and deprecated "the avowed intention of the English Government to impose coercive measures upon the suffering Irish people, instead of according to them that justice and fair dealing to which they are entitled by all human and divine law." Three divisions were taken on this resolution, but it was rejected by two to one. The proposal to strike out the last clause on the ground that "It was not the business of the New Jersey Legislature to lecture the British Parliament" was defeated by New Jersey's legislators by 36 votes to 17. Both Houses of the Legislature of Nevada passed resolutions of sympathy with Ireland. The Texan Senate unanimously adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with the people of Ireland in the struggle for their natural rights to the soil and the fruits thereof. The Legislature of Maine expressed its sympathy with Ireland because she "presents now a whole population of millions in the anguish of oppression, starvation, misery, and woe." The trade unions of Boston and Chicago have passed strong resolutions of sympathy with the Irish in their attempt to throw off "the iniquitous land system under which for centuries they have groaned." Besides these formal resolutions, we are told that a dozen members of Congress flash indignant telegrams to the *Irish World*—the organ of the revolutionary party—breathing out fiery indignation against England's "robber legislation" and "cold-blooded tyranny." Congressman Murch from the Pine Tree State of Maine, tells the "pirate nation of the earth" that "the age of Royal and Commercial brigandage has passed," and that although she has "cemented in blood and gold and crime and tears an effete masquerade of monarchy," she must reap the penalty of having sinned against the light. Congressman Gillette, who introduced the resolution of sympathy in the House of Representatives, can only gasp out along the wires, "When will the record of England's crime be complete? 'How long, O Lord, how long?'" An Alabama congressman calls down on England "the indignation of the civilized world." Congressman Ford, of Missouri calls upon that same civilization to "unmask the hoary hypocrite"—John Bull, to wit. The representative of Indiana declares that England has challenged a stuggle which "threatens to rise and swell until Europe shall exhibit one vast reign of terror." Mr. Congressman Weaver, of Iowa, warns us that Ireland will get such a hearing in the great Parliament of the world as will "make England tremble from centre to circumference."

The news of the arrest of Michael Davitt has even created much more excitement in the United States than in Ireland. So far as this excitement was confined to the American Irish, to whom Davitt was known personally, it appears to have been genuine enough, but a good deal of the hubbub has been obviously manufactured for party purposes. The *New York Tribune*, for instance, in an article remarkable for the number of mysterious slang terms which it contains, declares that the Republican, Democratic, and Greenback demagogues are "pumping thunder" upon the English Government solely in order to "honey-fugle" the Irish electors—whatever honey-fugling may mean. The *Tribune* tells the Irish that their present temper is the demagogue's opportunity, and that they will do well to think twice before they give entire credit to the ranting professions of "superserviceable friends." This is no doubt quite true, and among the Americans the Irish are notoriously no favourites. It is worth noticing, however, that Mr. Wendell Phillips, the powerful apostle of abolition, has been using his extraordinary gift of platform eloquence to stir popular passion on the Irish question; and he wound up a speech not long ago by what looks very like an appeal to the Irish to rebel. The monstrous folly and worse of such talk as this ought to be visible even to the most ignorant and frantic of the Irish population across the water. The misfortune is that, however foolish such talk may be, and however base the motives of the American politicians who try to make a little capital out of Irish passion, the Irish opinion in America, thus shaped and influenced, has a very direct and strong effect on the course of Irish action at home. It is from America that the sinews of war come; and it is in order to interest and satisfy the Irish in America that perverse action is taken in Parliament, and desperate enterprises plotted out of Parliament. This is what we have to deal with.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 25.

BRITISH COURAGE.

THERE is nothing in the accounts which reach us of the fighting at the Cape to suggest the disagreeable question, "Is British courage quite what it used to be?" In the first attack on the Boers' position at Laing's Nek, a nearly impossible effort was made with great courage, almost with audacity. When the officers were shot down, the Colonel falling gloriously the foremost of his men, the soldiers retired in good order. They failed, not for want of pluck, but for want of weight of numbers, just as Scobeleff's forces, when unsupported, were compelled to evacuate the redoubt which they had captured at Plevna. At the Cape, as so often happens, each of our men has had to do the work of five, and there is nothing to be ashamed of in the spirit they have shown. Other recent examples of intrepidity were the defence of the residence of the Mission at Kabul, and the desperate resistance at Maiwand of a handful of infantry whom the Ghazis dared not encounter hand to hand. But, despite a number of recorded and unrecorded acts of individual valour, there were certainly indications, both in Zululand and at the "dishonest victory" which Ayoub won, of a want of firmness and a want of dash and enterprise. The "scares" of the Zulu war were notorious. Excuses in plenty might be made for them. The best proofs of all times have not been secure from panic fear, that vague and mysterious dread which the ancients thought was caused by the God of lonely and eery places, the inspirer of unreasonable impulses. The appearance of the Zulu hosts was calculated to strike terror into men unused to savage warfare. Those black heroes had no idea of moving in an orderly way which might be calculated upon; they would insist on advancing, and stabbing, where a European army would have stood still and fired. These practices discomfited the conventional expectations of young soldiers, as his maid discomfited M. Jourdain when she thrust in carte before she thrust in tierce, and insisted on hitting him in a way which he thought irregular. It was also remembered that our soldiers in Zululand were raw boys. But boys have often won English battles, and many of the old commanders of the last three centuries were seasoned officers before they were eighteen years of age. Thus the suspicion has certainly occurred to some perhaps morally hypochrondriacal minds that English courage is not kept up to its old standard. People of this sad way of thinking point to cases in which no attempt is made by lookers on to rescue persons assailed by roughs, to deliver wives from the murderous cruelty of husbands, or to save the lives of drowning men. Even if such instances occured more frequently, they are not peculiar to English soil. Only a few weeks ago an English officer rescued a German whom a German crowd was suffering to drown unaided in a canal in Berlin. And the recent reports of courage and devotion on the part of the crews of lifeboats are enough to reassure all but the most confirmed croakers. Though we repudiate the croakers, we may point out certain ways in which civilization does tend to lower the average of courage. When life becomes secure and comfortable people naturally value it more and imperil it with greater reluctance. The Sybarite of the story accounted for the pluck of the Spartans by saying that their life was not worth living. The ordinary Chinese peasants, if we may believe the current tales about them, do not find their life worth living, and therefore do not set it at a pin's fee. The comfortable and civilized Gauls who lived under the Roman Empire were unlike their terrible ancestors, who were not afraid even of earthquakes. Modern civilization especially tends to lower the standard, if not exactly of courage, certainly of hardihood, in great masses of the population. Let us look at London or Glasgow, and ask how the vast majority of the young men of the working class can be expected to develope hardihood. What chances of running moderate risks in sport, and of competing with each other in feats of strength and endurance, are within the reach of these young fellows? The sons of the upper and middle classes have plenty of rough sports. Running, for example, really requires physical courage, as every one knows who has had to persevere in a mile or three-mile race when all the natural pleasure-loving elements of his nature were clamouring to him to stop and give in. The horse which "shuts up" when he is collared" in a race is not the steed that would do well in a horse-fight, if that cruel pastime of the old Icelanders still existed. In rowing the same truth holds good. "You're not going to play the cur," whispered the stalwart seven to the faltering and over-light stroke of a college boat, and stroke held on, feeling that his character for courage was at stake. There is hardly any sport in which men meet each other which does not develop pluck, were it but the pluck which learns to play an uphill game with temper and resolution. Character can be tested even by lawn-tennis, much more by running, rowing, and football, a game which soon discovers those whom schoolboys call "funks." Are we to become a sedentary people, a race of domino players? Where do we hear now of single-stick, that fine old sport which heads were broken and no harm done or malice provoked? It is dying out in the southern counties where it had its home, and where every country fellow could make his stick keep its head. We do not know whether single-stick sill survives in the vale of White Horse, where the play was seen and so well described by Mr. Hughes. Certainly it is disappearing in towns where matches used to be common and popular. Some indiffernce to physical pain, some readiness and coolness must disappear with this excellent sport, the excessive roughness of which might easily have been modified. Wrestling, putting the stone, throwing the hammer, are retreating (as thoroughly popular sports) to the north and the south, to the borders, the Cornishmen and the athletic belles north of the Forth. To be brief, we do not think the raw material of our army has proper chances of acquiring confidence, coolness, indifference to pain, and endurance of fatigue. On the other side of the account it is fair to note that the volunteer movement teaches its own very valuable lessons. But few men, we fancy, enlist who have been volunteers.—*Daily News.*

THE FEMALE BACHELOR.

THERE is a general feeling in these islands that the Empress of Austria was intended by nature for an Englishwoman. As the Briton reads the accounts of her exploits in the hunting-field, her deliberate selection of the stiffest line of country, the triumphant skill with which she controls the movements of high-mettled thoroughbreds, her indomitable pluck, her imperviousness to fatigue, her disregard of weather, and much else to the same effect, he admiringly admits that here is a lady *Britannis ipsis Britannior.* The type of womanhood to which her Austrian Majesty belongs is more extensively represented in England than in any other country in the world, and is more often met with in England now than it has been at any other period. There are many varities of feminine independence, partaking more or less of a masculine character. There are ladies who circumnavigate the globe, attended only by their maid, and who experience neither injury nor alarm. But the female bachelor is not necessarily so nomadic a being as this. Her social equivalent in the other sex is not the universal traveller, but the London club-man. She has a healthy appetite for enjoyment, a constitution full of elasticity and vigour, and an absolute freedom from every kind of care. She must be young, rich, well-looking, accomplished, and the proprietor of an absentee husband. This last qualification is essential. It is the charter of her personal liberty, and the guarantee against a hundred inconveniences and misapprehensions to which she might be otherwise exposed. For the object of her life is not love, nor flirtation, nor any sort of gentle dalliance. It is simply enjoyment, and that of a wholesome and legitimate kind. Her lord and master is scaling the Andes, or shooting big game in Manitoba. One of the fair guests at the supper-party in *The Corsican Brothers* remarks that it is as well to have no husband at all as one who, like the Admiral l' Esparre, is cruising six thousand miles away, off the coast of Mexico. That is not at all the opinion of the female bachelor, nor is it the fact. At a distance he is the right man in the right place, and pre-eminently useful. He does not impede the movements of the lady whom society recognises as his wife; but he is a protection and a justification to her in whatever she does. She is not a widow, and is not therefore liable to a widow's molestations; she enjoys the freedom of matronhood without any of its responsibilities. Her chambers are a dainty residence in Mayfair, and the world generally is her club. She hunts, drives, yachts, skates, plays tennis, and has a hundred other amusements. She sends her steed to Melton, and manages four days a week in the country of the Quorn. The frost comes on. She starts for town, organises a series of little dinners, and does the round of the theatres. It occurs to her that a few days in Paris would do her good. Her boxes are packed, her maid makes ready, and the two are off by the tidal train.

Some people may wonder that the female bachelor does not choose the companionship of a friend of her own sex. As a matter of fact, she has made the experiment, and its results were not satisfactory. The tastes of the two differed, and their mutual devotion could not support the strain of social partnership. Moreover, the female bachelor has a horror of scandal, and she was haunted with a dread that her lady-comrade might inadvertently do something to compromise her. So the arrangement was terminated by reciprocal consent, and the female bachelor was once more in the fruition of the perfect independence which, above all things, she prizes. There may be certain austere dames who are shocked by her audacity, and who hold her at a distance. But this morbid superstition is not shared by many people, and the female bachelor goes on her way rejoicing and triumphant. She has, too, ambitions, which she sets herself to realise. She has no wish to pull the secret strings of State, or to convert Cabinet Ministers into drawing-room puppets. But she sees that there exists an opening for a certain kind of *salon*, and she proceeds to turn it to discreet account. She does not directly aim at influence; but she succeeds in whatever she attempts, and influence comes, as it always does, as one of the consequences of success. Such an existence as this may not be the loftiest of which female humanity is capable. But it possesses the charm of completeness, and it may cause some people to modify their views of human nature. According to novelists and poets, love and the passions generally dominate existence; and there are no doubt countless creatures of impulse with whom the desire to love and be loved is of irresistible force. But does the influence exercised by these emotions play anything like the part conventionally attributed to it in real life? The female bachelor is, at least, an instance which would seem to warrant an emphatically negative answer. Philosophers of the sentimental school would, perhaps, have their own explanation of the phenomenon. They might tell the female bechelor that all this time she is dancing on the edge of a volcano, and that some day or other the smouldering fire is sure to break out. The full meaning of the word 'Kismet,' they would say, yet has to be realised, and the veil of the future conceals the inevitable catastrophe of womanhood. This is the melodramatic theory, a belief in which is essential for the purpose of writers of fiction; but when the female bachelor is selected as being destined to illustrate its fulfilment, the chances are that the melodramatic theorists have made a mistake.—*World.*

A ROMANCE OF THE PEERAGE.

AN eminent herald has compiled a Romance of the Peerage. In course of time the case of the earldom of Dysart will probably be added to the same class of literature. Romance has always its squalid aspects as well as its picturesque; and the present litigation can from this point of view claim a high rank. Never was a drearier tale related of the natural fruits of riot and disorder than that to which the Committee of Privileges has been condemned to listen for some weeks. The late Earl of Dysart in the Peerage of Scotland, who died in 1878, survived by eight years his only child William Lionel Felix, between whose two sons, genuine or putative, the present contest has arisen. William Lionel Felix, the late Lord Huntingtower, was born to a splendid heritage. Besides vast estates in several counties, he was heir-apparent to one of the most interesting houses in Great Britain. Ham House has had its praises and glories chronicled by Evelyn and by Horace Walpole. Its solemn avenues, its Jacobean quaintnesses, its treasures of furniture and china and books, have inflamed the fancy and covetousness of innumerable connoisseurs and collectors. Lord Huntingtower and his father alike had only to choose their careers. The world, political and social, was open to them wherever it might have pleased them to take their place. His father selected his after a fashion sufficiently singular. After he succeeded his mother, who had been Countess of Dysart in her own right, and had lived in state at Ham until her death at ninety-five, he made his abode in a couple of rooms in a side street off the Strand. The son adopted a very different course; perhaps it was that which determined the eccentric seclusion of the father. Before he was twenty he had resuscitated the legend of the Mohocks who live in Addison's pages. There was nothing so extravagant, wild, and outrageous that Lord Huntingtower was incapable of it. The whole kingdom rang with the scandal of his licence. He drank the cup of what he supposed to be enjoyment to the last dregs. Had he died at three-and-twenty, it is not impossible he might have left the tradition of a life, if cruel and injurious to others, gay and brilliant and delightful to himself. Fortunately, perhaps, for moral example, an indomitable constitution, which he goaded as if it had been an enemy, preserved him to be the gaunt, dismal, needy adventurer whom the existing generation can remember. Repudiated by his parents, in contant strife with the cousin he had persuaded to marry him as a reformed rake, sued in County Courts and by parish guardians, shuffling about from one obscure lodging to another, chained to an illiterate woman he had seduced, and whom he did not know whether to cast adrift on a pittance which he did not regularly pay or at the risk of the pains of felony, to own as his wife in order to spite her who bore the title, he illustrated the logical consequences of lawless pleasure in all their foul unsavouriness.

He had done all in his power before he was thirty to wreck the noble inheritance of his ancestors. He had sold every expectancy, contingency, and reversion upon which he could induce a usurer to lend a pound. Though his father's forty years of hoarding secured riches to the grandson whom the family of Tollemache acknowledges, it is still a question under litigation how far the ancient possession of the house can be rescued from the inroads of the son's mad folly. Not satisfied with the ruin of an estate he clouded his lineage and descent by tying in his brutish passion the ravelled knot the Law Lords are now engaged in disentangling. That Mrs. Elizabeth Tollemache, or Tollemarsh, or Acford, or Ackland, the mother of the younger of the rival claimants to the Dysart peerage, lived with him at first as his mistress she herself does not deny. Her statement that the acquaintance commenced with the perpetration by her lover of a cowardly and atrocious crime at a period when she was acting as companion to his mother, Lady Dysart, is entirely in conformity with the character of his gaiety. The difficulty lies in the question of the footing on which the two resided together during a brief subsequent sojourn in Scotland. Her account is that in July, 1844, in Scotland, whither she had followed him, he, in the presence of his valet, Spicer, went through a form sufficient in Scotch law to constitute a marriage. In 1847, at a dinner given by him at Greenwich, she appears to have been introduced to one or more of the guests as his wife under the name of Mrs. Tollemache. By 1848, however, if not earlier, he had discontinued that part of a husband's duty which consists in providing for his wife and children. In that and the following year County Court actions for small sums were brought against him for her maintenance. An action was also brought for a larger sum which had been advanced to her by a Mr. Jarrett. It failed in consequence, she explains, of want of pecuniary means by Mr. Jarrett to obtain the evidence of the Scotch witnesses. In 1851 he married Miss Burke, the mother of the other claimant of the title. Mrs. Elizabeth Tollemache, or Acford, states that she did not interfere to prevent the marriage, "because it was Miss Burke's place to do so, not mine." In 1854 a deed was executed between them by which he settled upon her, under her unmarried name, an annual allowance of £60. She brought an action in the same year as an unmarried woman to enforce that settlement. Her explanation of this practical surrender of her wedded *status* is that she "was penniless and wanted to get the money." About this period she seems to have made a living by letting lodgings near the Walworth-road and in Islington. While residing in the latter quarter, in 1859, she addressed letters to Lord Huntingtower and to a friend of his, demanding either £1,000 or £500, to help her to arrange a marriage with another man. Her excuse for a suggestion of willingness, according to her present case, to commit bigamy is that it was simply a taunt and a repartee upon her husband for the offence of which he had already been guilty. During all this time it would seem that Lord Huntingtower had preserved an intermittent association with her, with the result that several children were born. The claimant was not born until 1863; and in 1865 Lord Huntingtower pleaded, to a fresh action brought by her at the Assizes at Maidstone on the settlement of 1854, that as his wife she was incompetent thus to sue him. She retorted by a plea that she was not his wife; but a verdict was entered for him, though by consent it was afterwards set aside.

A distinct question which the Committee of Privileges will have to resolve before it can report in favour of the petition of Mrs. Elizabeth Tollemache's son is, whether he be also Lord Huntingtower's child. She has herself related how "Lord Huntingtower told me before the child was born that it was not his," whereupon she retorted that he was "a villain to say so." But the other claimant will be equally disentitled for the peerage by illegitimacy should Mrs. Elizabeth Tollemache's Scotch marriage be proved. That matter will have in a great measure to be determined by presumptions. There is an embarrassing absence of positive facts. Spicer, the valet, is dead, and so is Margaret Ritchie, another possible witness, whom Mrs. Elizabeth Tollemache vouches. Several persons testify that she and Lord Huntingtower had been known by the names of Mr. and Mrs. Tollemache. One of the daughters, born before 1863, and recognized by him as his, deposes to allusions by him to her mother as his wife. On one occasion he even asked her to persuade her mother to institute an action for divorce on the ground of his adultery and desertion. On the other hand, the Committee is apparently in possession of no evidence as yet, either oral or in writing, by persons present at his alleged reception in Scotland of her as his wife, or who in Scotland observed them acknowledging one another as husband and wife. That they mutually admitted that relation in England would not have made a marriage, though it might be confirmatory evidence of a previous Scotch wedding. As regards their relation in England there is no evidence, except Mrs. Elizabeth Tollemache's own, that she and Lord Huntingtower ever simultaneously admitted the existence of such a relation. When one asserted it, the other denied it. Again, though they sometimes were known as Mr. and Mrs. Tollemache, and several of the children were registered by a name closely resembling that they nowhere appear to have been known as Lord and Lady Huntingtower. These are flaws in the case which the future evidence promised may in part or wholly supply. Meanwhile the absence of such evidence does not tend to disprove the statement of a Scotch marriage. It only is not at hand to prove it.—*Times.*

WORDSWORTH'S HOME.

(*From Harper's Monthly Magazine.*)

HAVING an introduction to the family now occupying Rydal Mount, we were in no danger of making the mistake of Hawthorne, who passed some time peering about, admiring, and perhaps pilfering ivy leaves from a fictitious Rydal Mount. He discovered next day that his enthusiasm had been lavished on the abode of a respectable Quaker. The affluence of flowers and foliage, which made it seem to Hawthorne as if Wordsworth's poetry had manifested itself in flowers, shrubbery, and ivy, still makes the better part of Rydal Mount. As we passed from room to room, they were filled with the fragrance of flowers. The old walk along the grounds, where the poet had chanted every line of his works, reverently as if at his breviary in nature's cathedral, is still here. We moved beneath the same archway of trees, and sat in the bower at its end, which reminded me of those which Mr. Alcott used to build in the grounds of his friends at Concord. Here the young Emerson sat, and listened to the poet reciting his poems. And here, indeed, or on his beat between this and the house-door, was the real study and library of Wordsworth. The bower is made of the branches of trees, and its only ornament is such as has climbed from the earth or been deposited from the air. He must have sat here gazing upon Rydal Water with its islets, and the hills with their shining raiment of cloud and cascade, until he was in a state of absorption, like a holy Hindoo yogi in his sacred grove, on whose lap the serpent unnoted casts its skin.

A lady who in her youth passed some time at Rydal Mount, the families being intimate, told me that when she saw the old man out in this or some other haunt of his, silent, motionless, gazing, he appeared like some natural object. The very homeliness of his face was its attraction, and in its furrows there were tanned patches that looked somewhat like lichens. But it was not only in external habit and look that Wordsworth was a true Brahmin: he had strangely repeated in spiritual history the mystical development of his far Aryan ancestors. There was much discussion, soon after the "Ode to Immortality" appeared, as to what the poet meant by his thanksgivings for "fallings from us, vanishings, blank misgivings of a creature moving about in worlds not realized." A professor at Oxford related to me that, being on a walk with Wordsworth, he asked him what he meant by those phrases. Whereupon the poet grasped the rail of a gate with both hands, and said: "I have again and again in my life been driven to grasp the nearest object, like this, in order to convince myself that the world is not an illusion. It has seemed falling away, vanishing, leaving me, as it were, in a world not realized."

We went by the way of Radical Reform to Grasmere. Dr. Arnold gave the three roads between Rydal and Grasmere their names: the highest, "Old Corruption;" the middle, "Bit-by-bit Reform;" the lowest and most level, "Radical Reform." Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy also added to these new *Pilgrim's Progress* names, having called a spot "Point Rash Judgment." Wordsworth never liked "Radical Reform," whereby a fine carriage-road had been carried over a country he had known when it was wild (to him another word for picturesque). But this is a region where one could by no effort escape the picturesque. When first the eye rests upon Grasmere Water, and upon the hills and dales everywhere, it really stills conversation; one lapses into a hushed feeling, as if it were dreamland, and a loud word might break the spell. The Grasmere cottages, too, were so charming that I could understand the absoluteness with which Hawthorne said, "This little town of Grasmere seems to me as pretty a place as ever I met with in my life." And among these none is more charming than Dore Cottage. Here at the close of the last century (December 21, 1799), Wordsworth and his sister came to dwell, in what had formerly been a public-house—The Dove and Olive-Bough. There in 1807, De Quincey visited him. "I was," he wrote, "ushered up a little flight of stairs, fourteen in all, to a little drawing-room, or whatever the reader chooses to call it. It was not fully seven feet six inches high, and in other respects pretty nearly of the same dimensions as the rustic hall below. There was, however, in a small recess, a library of perhaps 300 volumes which seemed to consecrate the room as the poet's study and composing-room, and such it occasionally was. But far oftener he both studied, as I found, and composed, on the high-road."

De Quincey had travelled with the family of Coleridge (who himself could not then go) to Grasmere, and his picture of the family at Dove Cottage is delightful. While the young man of twenty-two stands trembling, the figure of the "tallish man" emerges to salute him with cordial welcome, and after him came the ladies. "The foremost a tall young woman, with the most winning expression upon her features that I had ever beheld, made a slight courtesy and advanced to me, presenting her hand with so frank an air that all embarrassment must have fled in a moment before the native goodness of her manner. This was Mrs. Wordsworth. She was now the mother of two children, a son and a daughter; and she furnished a remarkable proof of how possible it is for a woman neither handsome nor even comely, according to the rigor of criticism—nay, generally pronounced very plain—to exercise all the practical power and fascination of beauty through the more compensatory charms of sweetness all but angelic, of simplicity the most entire, womanly self respect, and purity of heart speaking through all her looks, acts and movements. Immediately behind her moved a lady much shorter, much slighter, and perhaps in all other respects as different from her in personal characteristics as could have been wished for the most effective contrast. 'Her face was of Egyptian brown'—rarely in a woman of English birth had I seen a more determined gypsy tan. The eyes were not soft, as Mrs. Wordsworth's, nor were they fierce or bold; but they were wild and startling, and hurried in their nature." But the portrait of Dorothy Wordsworth is too well known for me to make room for its full length. The world has shared in the vision of her busy, thrifty hands making ready the cottage which De Quincey is to enter as the Wordsworths leave it. Dorothy was the "Martha" of all that circle of dreamers, albeit not without that sympathy with the poet which let Wordsworth to attribute to her so much of the influence which humanized his poetry.

Then came Coleridge. The Wordsworths were now (1809-10) living at Allan Bank, a mile away, and De Quincey in Dove Cottage. Coleridge lived for a long time at Allan Bank as a guest, otherwise fed by De Quincey's library.

The romance of Mignon is hardly more pathetically beautiful than that which past this vale at that time. De Quincey, heart hungry, found in little Kate Wordsworth all that divine beauty and sweetness which Nature was aiming at in her flowers, streamlets, and rosy dawns. To walk these grassy lanes, to watch the growth of her mind, to listen to her lyrical voice—this was his library, his study, his heaven. He had often known what it was to wander all night, cold and nearly starved, along the streets of London, huddling with the wretched of both sexes under any rude shelter from sleet and rain; he had touched, albeit morally unscathed, the very floor of the pit of poverty and every horror; little by little he had toiled upward, and the benediction of his life, the spirit of his dawn after the long black night, was little Kate, nestling in his heart, interpreting for him the meaning of the world in her unconscious grace and joyousness. At sunset on June 4, 1812, she went to bed in good health; at dawn she was dead. "Never," wrote her unhappy friend, "never from the foundations of those mighty hills was there so fierce a convulsion of grief as mastered my faculties on receiving that heart-shattering news." His visits were no longer to Allan Bank, but to the little grave. Many a night of frantic grief did De Quincey pass on that grave. Then she rose again for him, and as he walked the fields her form appeared, but always on the opposite side of the field. "Almost always she carried a basket on her head; and usually the first hint upon which the figure arose commenced in wild plants such as tall ferns, or the purple flowers of the fox-glove; but whatever might be the colors of the forms, uniformly the same little full-formed figure arose, uniformly dressed in the little blue bed-gown and black skirt of Westmoreland, and uniformly with the air of advancing motion." When this after-glow of a beautiful life episode sank, up rose in its place the dark phantasm which lurked in the drug with which a weary heart and worn body sought to still their pain.

PERPETUAL PENSIONS.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

IV.—"To whom the title of Duke of Marlborough shall descend, £4,000 (Finance Accounts, 1879-80, p. 45).

The original grantee of this pension, John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, and his wife, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, held high offices in the State during two reigns after the revolution of 1688. Lord Dartmouth declared that their joint salaries in the reign of Queen Anne amounted to over £90,000 a year. Lord Mahon makes a list of the various yearly sums received by them for salaries and allowances in that reign as far as he could ascertain them and these add up to £54,825 annually for the Duke, and £9,500 for the Duchess. John Churchill was possibly a great General, but he was scarcely a great man, unless exceeding baseness may stand for greatness. James II. was the cause of Churchill's rapid rise, and when James was in great danger Churchill, in a most treacherous fashion, deserted his benefactor. It is true that Churchill might plead that his early promotion was due to the fact that his sister, Arabella Churchill, was the mistress of James when Duke of York. Made a peer by James, either for his own merit or by his sister's influence, and being a Colonel, Colonel Lord Churchill, without a word of warning, rode off to join William of Orange at a moment when James II. was confidently relying on him. Churchill, while professing the most unwavering loyalty to James, had actually been in previous secret communication with William, and had promised to induce his troops also to betray their King. Created Earl of Marlborough by William as reward for his treachery to James, John Churchill—who wanted more than William III. seemed disposed to give him—while in high command under William III., opened negotiations with the adherents of James, and, while so in command in England, communicated to France the measures of the English Government against that country, and, for this, received money from Louis XIV. This Marlborough actually betrayed an intended secret expedition of the English against Brest, and, in consequence of this betrayal, eight hundred British soldiers were put to the sword by the French. And this is the man whose memory we keep alive with £4,000 a year to his heirs for ever.

The Dutchess of Marlborough, a very able and resolute woman, wielded an extraordinary influence over Anne, and when the latter succeeded to the throne, every possible post of profit seems to have been given to the Duke. Almost immediately after her accession, the Queen signed letters patent, giving the Duke of Marlborough £5,000 a year during the Queen's life. Then, by the 3rd and 4th Anne, cap. 6, the Honor and Manor of Woodstock was given to the Duke of Marlborough and his heirs and assigns for ever. Next, by the 5th Anne, cap. 3, it was enacted that the titles and dignities of the Dukedom should go to the male issue, and failing male heirs, then to the female issue; and that the manor and park of Woodstock, and the House of Blenheim, then being built at the cost of the nation, should go along and be enjoyed with the title. The 5th Anne, cap. 4, further enacted that the pension of 5,000 a year should go in the same fashion. This pension was charged on the Post Office Revenues until 1857, when it was transferred to the Consolidated Fund by the 19th and 20th Victoria, cap. 59.

The payments for Blenheim were,		in 1705,	£26,000.
"	"	in 1706,	£30,000.
"	"	in 1707,	£30,000.
"	"	in 1708,	£42,225.
"	"	in 1709,	£12,000.
"	"	in 1710,	£40,400.
"	"	in 1711,	£15,000.
"	"	in 1712,	£12,000.
"	"	in 1721,	£10,917.
Making in addition to the pension			£218,542.

The Duke of Marlborough, in 1837, petitioned that his £5,000 a year might not be liable to any deduction for taxation, but a select committee of the House of Commons took evidence to show that the 4s. in the £ tax ought to be deducted; and, by 2nd and 3rd Victoria, cap. 94, the amount was fixed at £4,000. Lord Randolph Churchill sits in the House of Commons for the Borough of Woodstock. His Lordship has already shown some of the characteristics of his illustrious predecessor, but has not yet had the opportunity of displaying the undoubted physical bravery of John, first Duke of Marlborough.

J. Winston Spencer Churchill, the present Duke of Marlborough, is a Tory. He owns 2,755 acres in Buckinghamshire, 1,534 acres in Wiltshire, and 21,944 acres in Oxfordshire. I am unable to say if his Grace owns any property in the metropolitan district.

V. "Per 30th George III., cap. 46—To trustees for the use of William Penn, and his heirs and descendants for ever, in consideration of his meritorious services and family losses from the American War" (P. R. p. 625).

This is a most outrageous pension. In 1670 William Penn obtained, from Charles II., a grant of lands in the part of North America now known as Pennsylvania. He made a considerable fortune by his colonisation venture, and returning to England, died in affluence when seventy-four years of age (that is in 1718), at his estate in Berkshire. When W. Penn died there was not the most remote ground for any claim to a pension, nor am I able to find the smallest trace of any claim being made by him. Penn's family enjoyed their wealth here, and in the Colony which now forms part of the United States, until the American colonies rightfully rebelled against our attempts at unjust taxation. Any "meritorious" services by William Penn were fully rewarded by the wealth he acquired. And, at any rate, his family could hardly claim perpetual pension from this country for his meritorious services rendered in America, and rendered, if at all, nearly 100 years prior to the grant. So I will demiss William Penn, and deal only with his family living at the time of the declaration of independence in 1776, and from thence to the date of the grant in 1790; and here I defy any one to find the trace of any such "meritorious services" rendered to this country as should justify the grant, for ever, of £4,000 a year. I take, then, the next allegation put as justifying the grant—viz., "family losses during the American War." But as to these, the fact is that the Penn family actually received from the State of Pennsylvania the sum of £130,000 as compensation for such losses. It is clear, too, that the original grantees of the pension felt it necessary to cover themselves with the respectable memory of William Penn, for they do not figure, in the P. R. yearly accounts, boldly in their own right, but as "the representatives of W. Penn, Esq.;" though, on turning over some old accounts at the British Museum, it appears that the pension was at first paid £3,000 to John Penn, of Stoke Pogis, and £1,000 to R. Penn, of Queen Anne Street, Westminster.

VI.—"Per 43rd George III., cap. 159—To Earl Morley and John Campbell, Esq., and their heirs and assigns for ever, upon trust for the representatives of Jeffrey, Earl Amherst, £3,000 per annum."

Jeffrey, Lord Amherst, was a great favourite of George III., and that monarch—apparently in utter disregard of the statue 1st Anne, stat. 1, cap. 1, sec. 6 and 7, which statute made such a grant absolutely void—gave to Lord Amherst and his heirs the whole of the estates of the Jesuits in Canada. This grant was never carried into effect, and Jeffrey, Lord Amherst, died without having entered into possession of this property, which he, nevertheless, bequeathed by will to his nephew, William Pitt Amherst, afterwards created Earl Amherst. In 1803 this pension of £3,000 a year was granted to trustees for the Earl of Amherst and his heirs for ever, in compensation for the non-fulfilment of the illegal grant of the Jesuit's property. Jeffrey, Lord Amherst, was a very highly paid officer, and it is alleged that, "as a Commander-in-Chief, he introduced and protected such bare-faced jobbing and traffic in commissions as both disgraced and ruined our military power." He resigned his office of Commander-in-Chief to the Duke of York, who was, a few years afterwards, publicly attacked, in the House of Commons, for conniving at the same system of corrupt traffic in military promotion. The present recipient of this pension is William Pitt Amherst, second earl, who owns 741 acres in Essex, 4,629 acres in Kent, and 1,789 acres in Warwickshire.

VII.—"Per 46th George III., cap., 146—Earl Nelson and the heirs, made, to whom the title of Earl Nelson shall descend, with the power of settling jointures out of the annuity at no time exceeding £3,000 a year, £5,000" (P. R., 625).

Horatio, Earl Nelson, who received during his life very high pay, pensions and considerable additional pecuniary emoluments, was killed at the Battle of Trafalgar on October 21st, 1805. Lord Nelson left no children; but, by the above statute, £5,000 a year was voted to the Rev. William Nelson, a Church of England Clergyman, beneficed in Norfolk, and Prebendary of Canterbury, such £5,000 to go to his heirs, male, with the title. A sum of £90,000 was also voted to be invested, in the names of trustees, in the purchase of an estate and mansion to be called Trafalgar House. This estate to be entailed on the same terms as the £5,000 pension. This property, 5,735 acres in extent, admittedly brings in an annual rental of £5,475 a year, so that the Clergyman who was brother to a dead Admiral received for this high merit £10,475 a year from the nation, and his nephew's son, Earl Nelson, to-day receives £8,975, and the balance, £1,500, is received by the Countess Frances Elizabeth Nelson. £20,000 further was voted as a present to Mrs. Bolton and Mrs. Matcham, two sisters of the lucky Norfolk Vicar.

I submit that this pension should not be any longer continued, because whatever services were rendered by Horatio, Lord Nelson, he was personally fully rewarded for those services. In addition to his naval pay, prize money and allowances, he, in 1797, was awarded a pension of £1,000 a year. In 1798 this was increased to £2,000 a year, and he had, in addition, £10,000 cash. He also received jewels from the Sultan, the Czar, and the King of Sardinia, valued at over £5,000. He was also made Duke of Bronte, with £3,000 a year, by the King of Naples for an infamy which dishonored the English flag.

VIII.—"Lord Rodney, Sarah, Lady Rodney, To all and every the heirs male to whom the title of Lord Rodney shall descend, 33rd George III., c. 77, £2,000 (Finance Accounts, 1879-80, p. 45).

The first Lord Rodney, born 1717 and died 1792, was a brave English admiral, who gained a great victory over the French on the 12th of April, 1782. For this he received the peerage and a pension of £2,000 a year, which for life he well deserved, but I object to its being continued eternally to a race of Rodneys who do nothing to earn it, and who give no evidence of bravery as admirals or otherwise. If it is said that the pension is needed to maintain the dignity of the peerage, I quote, in reply, the words of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in their report on pensions, dated 24th July, 1838, p. 16: "that under no circumstances should the mere combination of poverty with the hereditary rank of the peerage be considered as a justification for the granting of a pension."

IX.—"Viscount Exmouth, guardians of. To the heirs male on whom the title shall descend, £2,000" (Finance Accounts, 1879-80, p. 46).

Edward Pellew, born 1757 died 1833, obtained his peerage, and his pension, if a life pension, would have been properly granted, for his real bravery as an English admiral. The fourth viscount is at present a minor.

X.—"The heirs of the Duke of Schomberg (transferred from gross revenues in 1254), 19th and 20th Victoria, c. 59, £984. One moiety of this pension, viz., £1,080 payable to the Duke of Leeds was commuted in 1876, and £96 per annum of the remaining moiety was commuted in 1877" (Finance Accounts, 1879-80, p. 49).

The original grant of this pension was by letters patent of William and Mary, payable out of post office revenues, "£4,000 a year to the Duke of Schomberg and his heirs male, redeemable only on payment of £100,000" (P. R., p. 428). This first Duke of Schomberg was one of the adherents of William III., who had been a general and marshal in the French army, and who came over when William, Prince of Orange, landed in England in 1688. In 1689 William III. created his old follower, "Frederic de Schomberg, Baron Teyes, Earl of Brentford in Middlesex, Marquis of Harwich in Essex, and Duke of Schomberg; with limitation to his second son, Charles, and his heirs male; whom failing to his eldest son, Meindard, and his heirs male." The grant of this peerage was accompanied by the gift in cash of £100,000 out of England's moneys, although any services rendered by the duke to deserve this grant of cash and the pension of £4,000 a year must have been rendered to the Prince of Orange personally, and long before he became connected with England. The Duke of Schomberg was shot by his own troops at the battle of the Boyne, on the 1st July, 1690. The £4,000 a year pension was confirmed to Maynard or Meindard, Duke of Schomberg, and his heirs, "by letters patent of George I., dated 29th June, 1715, under the authority of the Act, 1st George I., c. 78" (P. R., p. 623). Heirs failing to the Duke of Schomberg the peerage became extinct in 1719, but in pension to the heirs had greater vitality than the peerage. In 1853 the actual recipients of the pension were as follows:—Duke of Leeds, £1,080; C. Eyre, £720; P. Powys, £360; R. Gosling, £360; Colonel Macleod, £288; Henry Macleod, £288. With regard to the part of the pension received in 1853 by C. Eyre, £720, and which is described as the net one-fourth part of the original pension, I find the following (P. R., p. 623):—"Under the terms of the patent, this proportion of the pension was redeemable of right by the Crown on payment of £25,000. But upon an intimation from Mr. Eyre that he was willing to commute his interest in the pension, an agreement was made for its redemption on the terms proposed by the Treasury, viz., at 26·945 years' purchase, or £19,399 8s., being £5,600 12s. less. The Treasury minute of 7th August, 1855, sanctioned the payment of this amount of commutation out of the Post Office revenue, and the Post-master-General reported on 17th March, 1856, that the purchase-money had been paid on that day." In 1876 the sum of £29,101 was paid to the Duke of Leeds to redeem the portion of the pension received by him.

I have at present no means of tracing any connexion between the Duke of Schomberg and the persons who now respectively receive the remainder, or who in 1853 received the whole, of this pension.

XI.—"The Earl of Bath (moiety), transferred from gross revenues in 1854, 19th and 20th Victoria, cap. 59, £1,200" (Finance Accounts, 1879—80, p. 53).

"This pension is a net moiety, after deducting the customary land tax and other charges of the hereditary pension of £3,000 originally granted by King William III. in perpetuity to the Earl of Bath and his heirs out of the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall" (P. R. p. 622).

The peerage of Sir John Granville, created Earl of Bath in 1661, became extinct for want of heirs in 1711; how this pension survived the peerage I do not at present know.

"At the beginning of the regin of King George III., the whole pension was made payable out of hereditary excise to which it was transferred from 24th June, 1714, by Royal Sign Manual Warrant, dated 21st August, 1715," (P. R., p. 622). The effect of this transfer was, in reality, to increase the income of the Prince of Wales by the amount of the pension, the burden of paying which was transferred in perpetuity to the shoulders of the people without, in any fashion, obtaining the authority of Parliament. In 1825, Lord Melbourne was the recipient of half of this pension, although I am at present quite unable to trace any heirship of Lord Melbourne to first Earl of Bath. "In 1825, upon Lord Melbourne proposing to the Treasury to enter into a negociation for the redemption of the moiety for this hereditary pension then held by him, the Treasury Minute, dated 11th October, 1825, stated: 'My Lords are of opinion that it is very desirable that every opportunity should be taken for the redemption of grants of this description, when the surrender can be obtained upon fair terms for the public; and they directed that the Treasury Solicitor should confer with Lord Melbourne's Solicitor, with the view of affecting the purchase of the annuity in question. The further Treasury Minute of 21st April, 1826, stated that Lord Melbourne having signified his readiness to accept the terms considered by the Treasury to be expedient for redeeming the annuity—viz., twenty-five years' purchase of the net annual amount, the Commissioners of Excise were authorised by them to make the necessary arrangements for the purchase in consideration of the sum of £30,000, in order that a Treasury Warrant might be issued for the application of that sum accordingly" (P. R., p. 622). In 1853, the persons receiving the second moiety of this perpetual pension to "the Earl of Bath" were "J. Fullerton" and "T. Garth." There are no means by which the connexion can be traced of these persons with the original grantee, the above-named Earl of Bath.

XII.—"Receiver General of the Duchy of Lancaster, annuity in lieu of prisage and butlerage on wines imported into the ports of that country, per Act 2nd and 3rd William IV., cap. 84, £803" (Finances Accounts, 1879-80. p. 71).

XIII.—"Creation and other ancient fees—The Duchy of Lancaster, £101" (Estimates, &c., Civil Service, Class 7, for 1881, p. 533).

On the £803 I find (P. R., p. 470)—"A part of the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster arose from certain duties of prisage and butlerage of wines brought into the port of Liverpool and other ports in the Country Palatine of Lancaster. By an Act, 43rd George III., cap. 156, the Treasury were empowered to contract for the purchase of these duties for an annuity payable out of the Consolidated Fund. An agreement to this effect was confirmed by the Act, 2nd and 3rd William IV., cap. 84. It appeared that these duties had been leased by King George III., for two lives, to the Earl of Clarendon, who was made a party to the agreement. The terms of the purchase were that an annuity of £803 out of the Consolidated Fund was granted in lieu of these duties to the Earl of Clarendon during the continuance of the lease, and thenceforward to His Majesty, in right of his Duchy, the annuity to commence from the day of surrender of the said lease."

It is possible that Her Majesty may be unaware of these two comparatively trifling additions to her income, and that following that gracious example of Queen Anne—who gave back part of her revenue to the nation in a season of distress—the Queen Victoria will in similar manner say that she will not permit her suffering people to be taxed for two paltry sums beyond the very large incomes derived by Her Majesty from her Civil List and from the Duchy of Lancaster.

XIV.—"Receiver General of the Duchy of Cornwall, compensation for loss of duties on the coinage of tin, per Act 1st and 2nd Victoria cap. 120, £16,216 15s." (Finance Accounts, 1878-80, p. 71).

"Until the year 1838, all tin produced in Cornwall was required to be coined, and certain duties were payable in respect thereof as part of the Duchy of Cornwall. These coinage duties were abolished by the Act 1st and 2nd Victoria, cap. 120, and in lieu thereof, an amount equal to the average net amount of the preceding ten years was directed to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund to Her Majesty, or other, the personage for the time being entitled to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. This amount was fixed at £16,216 15s. per annum" (P. R., 473).

During the minority of the Prince of Wales £386,500 was paid over by the Council of the Duchy to the trustees of the Prince for investment out of the Duchy of Cornwall, and in 1861 the accumulations of the Duchy amounted to £572,075 £3 per cent. Consols and £29,646 cash.

XV.—There is in addition a sum of about £850 a year perpetual annuity, payable to the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall, which being derived from moneys invested in the names of trustees does not now appear in the national accounts as a yearly payment.

"By the Act 43rd George III., cap 156, passed in 1803, the Treasury was empowered to contract for the purchase of the ancient duties of prisage and butlerage of wines in the Duchy of Cornwall, which were vested in the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall; and under the provisions of a further Act, 5th George IV., cap. 78 passed in 1825, these duties were surrendered to the Treasury in consideration of the sum of £27,000 paid out of the Consolidated Fund. A portion of this sum, equivalent to the king's life interest on these duties, was authorised to be paid to His Majesty, and the remainder was directed to be invested in £3 per cent. Stock, the dividends of which were to form part of the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall" (P. R., 474.)

This sum is probably not within the control of Parliament.

XVI.—"The Duke of Rutland, £20."

"The Duke of Norfolk, £60."

These are "ancient fees" voted every year under the head of "Miscellaneous Expenses," in Class 7 of the Civil Service Estimates, together with two sums of £5 each to the Bursar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

XVII.—"Sir Pyers Mostyn, Bart., (in prepetuity) —Custos Brevium, £303. For loss of right of appointment to the office of second prothonotary (one moiety), £402 10s. For loss of appointment of second secondary (one moiety), £51 3s. 8d. For loss of appointment of clerk of juries (one moiety), £30" (Finance Accounts, 1879-80, p. 58). Total £786 18s. 8d.

And exactly the same pension—£786 18s. 8d.—made up of the same items, to Sir William Eden, Bart. (in perpetuity).

These appear to have been old offices of the Court of Common Pleas.

XVIII.—"R. Harrison (in perpetuity), officer of the Pipe of the Court of Exchequer, £62 9s. 8d" (Finance Ac-counts, 1879-80, p. 39).

While I have taken considerable pains to be exact, it is quite possible that there are other perpetual pensions still paid of which I have given no record, but the reader may rely upon the accuracy of every one of the names, dates, and figures so far as they are stated.

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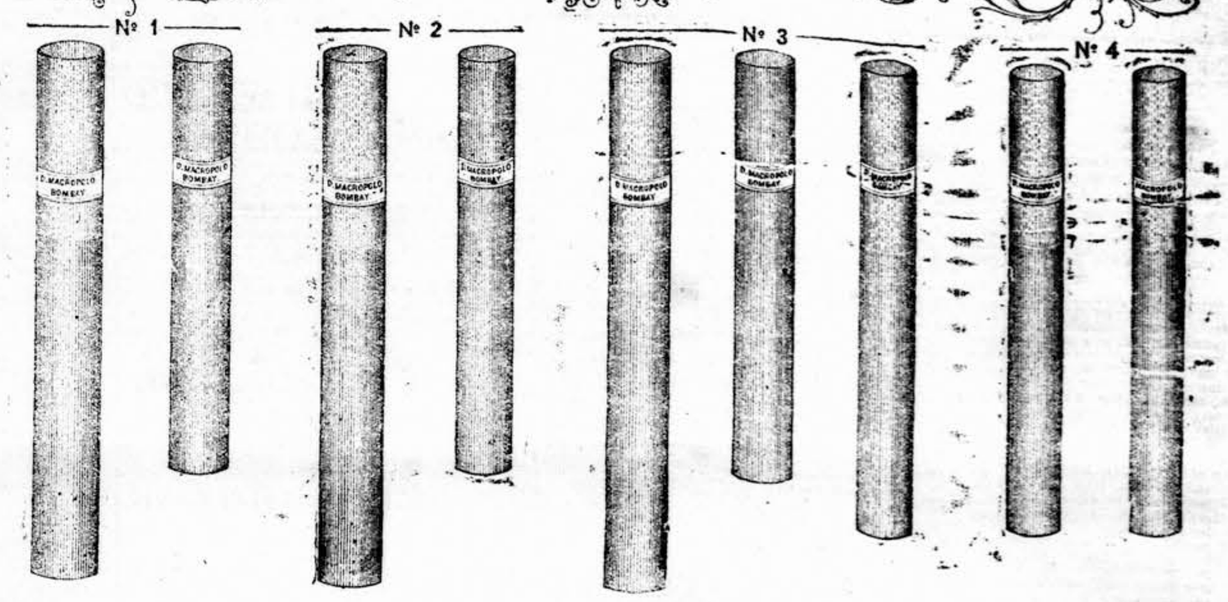

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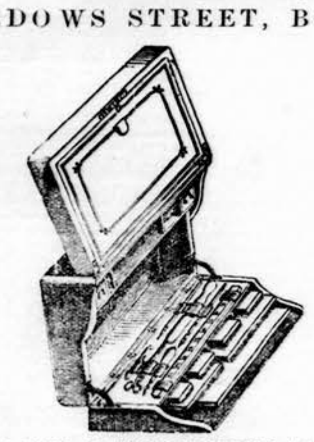

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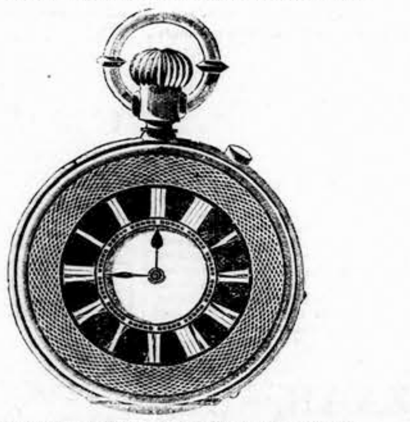
We need not further dwell on the merits of these Watches, their reputation as splendid and solid Time-keepers is of old date.



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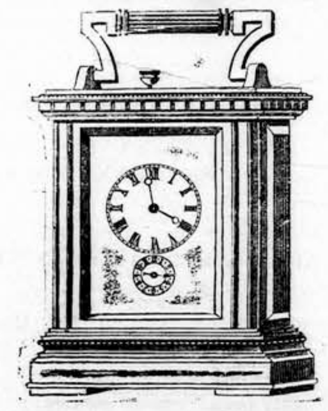

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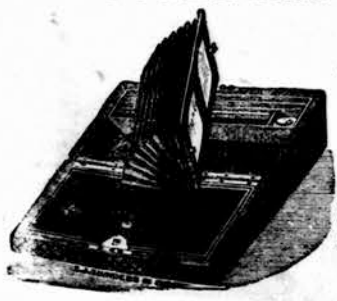

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